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BUSINESS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. Gibbons Says That Beneath Surface Is Deep Anxiety of Living in Uncertainty

This is the eleventh of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons describes conditions in Constantinople, where, he says, business, in the wider sense of the term, is at a standstill. The city otherwise, he says, is little different from what it was in 1913.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10 (Special Correspondence) — Despite all that I have heard about the great changes in the capital of the Ottoman Empire since the beginning of the World War, I find Constantinople very much the same city I left in June, 1913, when I went from here to Salonika to follow the Second Balkan War. I tried to return to Constantinople by rail at the end of 1914, but could not get a visé for my passport from the Turkish Consul in Budapest. By themselves the Turks would never have kept me out, but I suppose I was on the German black list—for very good reasons! The subservience of the Young Turks to German interests from 1914 to 1918 cost the world many human lives and hundreds of millions of dollars. Except by the British, who are playing an enlightened and humane, as well as a constructive, rôle in the effort to settle wisely the Ottoman succession, I think that this has been forgotten, and there is a tendency to trust once more those who, unpunished for their misdeeds, are only waiting for our lack of vision to give them an opportunity of backing Germany's Drang nach Osten once more.

There were fires during the war that thinned out Stambul still more than it had been ravaged by the fires of 1911 and 1912; and the electric lines have been increased and extended. There are many automobiles to spatter you with mud if they cannot crush you in the narrow streets, and there are Russians by the thousands where there were none before. Pera is dirtier and more dilapidated. Vice is more flagrant. More Turkish women throw back their veils and attempt to put color into their drab clothes and a fashionable cut to their skirt. There is much less business activity. And now I am done. These are small things. The general physical aspect of the city is as it was, and the bulk of the inhabitants seem just as indifferent to the political and military situation as they were during the war with Italy and during the Balkan Wars.

Business at a Standstill

But underneath the surface is the gnawing anxiety of living in uncertainty among business men, who have nothing to go upon in making contracts and undertaking commitments, and the intrigues and counter-intrigues of the powers, great and small. Not until peace is established between Turkey and Greece, I am told by everyone, is there any hope of business picking up. But those who are far-sighted know that the shadow on the horizon—the unknown factor—is Russia, and that the war in Anatolia is only one factor—and not the most important—in producing the uneasiness and apprehension which makes business difficult if not altogether impossible.

The people of Constantinople are buying what they need to eat and wear, and are spending money for amusement (a "movie" craze has swept the city); but beyond that they do not go. Investments, building, developing of enterprises, wholesaling—in a word, all business in the wider sense of the term—is at a standstill, while we wait for the answer to the question: What is the future of Constantinople?

Sympathizers with the Angora Government (and these include many in diplomatic circles, who are ignorant of the real situation, and in big business, who long for a return of the "graft" system of the "good old days") mistake their wishes for facts, and believe that the Greeks are going to get out of Asia Minor very soon, and that the solution of the problem will be found in restoring the Turks to their ante-bellum position and frontiers.

A Remote Possibility

They clamor for the status quo ante bellum, ready to forget what has happened since 1914, and insist upon the paradox that treaties are sacred and punishments are justified in the case of Germany and all other allies of Germany except Turkey. The Turks were led astray, and we are much in error if we think that they really preferred Germany to Great Britain and France and America. Of course they fought for Germany but their hearts were really all the time on the side of the Entente! By another paradox these sympathizers declare that the Kemalists, although now in close contact with the Bolsheviki, are not at heart friends of Nikolai Lenine at all or enemies of occidental civilization and ideals. They hope that we will understand that their alliance with the Bolsheviki is necessity (Notwendigkeit), and that if we will be their friends they will repudiate those from whom they are now receiving assistance.

The return of Constantinople to full Turkish sovereignty, however, depends upon the return of Thrace and of a large portion at least of western Asia Minor, both of which are now in the hands of the Greeks. That the Greeks will give up voluntarily, or be

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AMERICA HAS WORLD LEAD IN RADIO, IS MARCONI VIEW

Inventor Predicts a Sharp Decline in Cost of Wireless Due to Higher Efficiency

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor and perfector, arrived here today on his yacht Elettra, after four months of experimenting at sea with new units designed to improve high speed reception. He reports that he has received from 100 to 200 words a minute, which has never been done before on shipboard.

Reduction in the cost of wireless communication, is the outstanding conclusion which Senator Marconi has reached as a result of tests aboard his floating laboratory, he said on his yacht, which is anchored off the Columbia Yacht Club in the Hudson River. Radio reaches around the earth now, and it is as easy to send a message from England to the Antipodes as a shorter distance. Costs of communication, therefore, Senator Marconi said, would be reduced in a considerable amount.

Experiments also show that static interference rapidly is being overcome by new devices, the inventor declared. Progress in this important line and advances in speed reception will be discussed by him before a joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Tuesday night.

"I am surprised and gratified by the effectiveness of your broadcasting stations," Senator Marconi said. "Yesterday on the yacht, 350 miles at sea, I heard speeches, concerts, and advice, quite plainly. Your progress here is much greater than ours on the other side. The interest of Italy in the radio telephone is not nearly so great as it is in this country.

"The work done here in telegraphy and broadcasting is extraordinarily good. You have some of the best engineers in the world in America. Advances in radio inventions point to a tremendous reduction in the cost of communication, for it is easy now to send a message around the earth."

"I have not been trying to receive messages from Mars on this trip, but have devoted my work to testing out new units designed to improve speed reception. The great wave lengths, however, such as that of 150,000 meters, must come from Mars or Venus or some of the other planets. It is not likely that they come from natural disturbances. Such enormous wave lengths affect telephones. The maximum wave length that can be sent on the earth is from 20,000 to 30,000 meters.

Senator Marconi will remain in New York for several weeks, returning to England early in July. The Elettra, which is an arsenal of wireless equipment and inventions, has a displacement of 800 tons and a registered tonnage of 690.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO 'FIRE' DEMOCRATS

150 Members of Congress Sign Petition for Removal of 100 Treasury Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—The Republican demand for official positions in the Treasury Department has taken a new and decidedly unusual turn in the shape of a petition to the President by 150 members of Congress for the removal of about 100 treasury employees, practically all Democrats, who are said to hold "key positions" in that department. A list of the men and women in these positions has been prepared by a "committee of Republicans" and is to be presented to President Harding with the request that they be displaced by Republicans. This move is directed especially at the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The names of the signers to the petition have not been made public, but it is understood that all of them are Republican members of the present Congress. Just who composed the committee which has been passing upon the political affiliations of officeholders has not been divulged, but apparently they are, or were, Republican employees of the Treasury Department.

The only light upon this subject is shed by a statement circulated among representatives in Congress, which is headed, "Synopsis of Proposed Reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue," in which it is stated that a "committee of Republicans of known integrity was selected to secure intelligence with respect to the personnel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue." It is further said in this explanation that the committee was chosen with the knowledge and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials.

Proposed by Mr. Dover

In the same statement, it is asserted that the members of the committee were proposed by Elmer Dover, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but it would appear from the somewhat ambiguous language of the representation that instead of succeeding in having the objectionable people displaced, the members of the committee have been "either removed or transferred to widely scattered points without having been given the least preference as to location."

Another interesting statement in this representation which sheds light on the origin of the movement is as follows:

"Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Harding as President of the United States he became aware that he was not receiving the party support to which he was entitled and upon investigation he found that the Democratic ring was in as complete control as it had been during the previous Administration. In order to correct this situation and effect a reorganization along party lines, he secured the services of Elmer Dover, a known stanch Republican and organizer, and made him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

Apparently Mr. Dover's plucking committee performed at least a portion of the service expected of it, because a considerable list of "objectionable" Treasury employees, most or all of whom are Democrats, has been prepared for the President's inspection, the most prominent of whom are the following:

Some of Those Listed

Paul Gilbert, undersecretary of the Treasury, who is represented as having been an active supporter of James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee in 1920; Roland Croxton, undersecretary; John Kiley, private secretary to Andrew J. Mellon, secretary; C. P. Smith, assistant to David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; E. L. Slanker, private secretary to Mr. Blair; A. D. Maddox and E. F. Harriman, assistants to Mr. Blair; Karl A. Mapes, solicitor of Internal Revenue; Stanley S. Waite, assistant solicitor of internal revenue, and several others drawing salaries of between $4000 and $6000 a year. The great majority were formerly holders of less important places, some being women.

There also is a list of officeholders, all of whom, it is charged, are Demo-

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EXPORT OF LIQUOR DEALT HEAVY BLOW

Canadian Provinces Given Legislative Powers—Severe Penalties for Illegal Drug Selling

OTTAWA, June 16 (Special)—By legislation passed yesterday in the Canadian House of Commons the prohibition provinces of the Dominion have been strengthened in regard to the enforcement of the law respecting the export of liquor. Complaints have been voiced by members of Parliament in the House of Commons by deputations and by newspapers to the effect that "export houses" have been doing a heavy trade across the border. Saskatchewan in particular has many export warehouses. There is some question as to whether they were legally established in the first place, but they have been permitted to continue because of the fact that the question of the legality or otherwise had not been settled in the courts or by legislation. The authorities at the same time have endeavored to prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

Canadian Authority Ends

So far as Canada is concerned the export of liquor to the United States or other outside points has been regarded as "legal." When liquor reaches the border, owing to the lack of international law and regulation thereof the Canadian authority ended. It was regarded as an accepted fact that the United States authority should then take the responsibility. On such a widely flung border line as that which exists between the western states and the Canadian western provinces "rum running" was inevitable and practically impossible of prevention. High powered automobiles were utilized in the traffic and high prices were realized. In fact the profits were so large as to encourage any sort of war and means however expensive, for the carrying on of the trade.

The legislation of yesterday puts the export warehouses out of business at the discretion of the provinces. It simply states that by order of the government of any provinces, export warehouses may be declared illegal. By giving to the provinces this right the Federal Government has given a chance to the provincial governments to act fairly with the export warehouses. They can tell the warehouse proprietors that by a certain date they must be rid of all liquor. This stipulation is for honest companies who still have legal markets. Hardship would be the result to such companies if this legislation were immediately effective.

The House of Commons also made drastic changes in the Narcotic Drug Act. To sell drugs illegally to a minor is hereafter punishable with lashes or whipping, at the discretion of the trial judge. To be convicted of selling to anyone illegally means a jail sentence, plus a fine if the judge so desires.

CANADA LOSES ON MARINE

OTTAWA, June 16—Twenty-seven of the smaller vessels of the Canadian Government merchant marine will be laid up this year and disposed of, it was announced today. Today the merchant fleet of the Canadian Government comprises nearly 70 vessels. They were operated last year at a loss.

NEW LOAN BY FRANCE

PARIS, June 16—A new loan of 3,200,000,000 francs to obtain funds for reconstruction purposes was announced today by the Minister of Finance.

LIQUOR BAN KILLED BY CRUSHING VOTE ON SUBSIDY BILL

Fight Now Transferred to Floor of the House, Threatening to Block Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—The entanglements into which the ship subsidy bill has been thrust by the introduction of the "prohibition on Shipping Board vessels" issue are becoming more serious. Latest developments are the announcement that the bill will be reported to the House by the committee with no liquor amendment, beginning the first phase of what promises to be a very lively contest. A sub-committee has been appointed to arrange for a special ruling under which the bill can be introduced.

The prohibition amendment offered in committee by William B. Bankhead (D.), Representative from Alabama, was quashed by the overwhelming verdict of the Republican majority, at a committee meeting today, but this does not mean that efforts to tack on such an amendment will be abandoned. Already a number of congressmen have declared their intention of introducing in the House amendments providing that the provisions of the subsidy bill shall not apply to vessels selling liquor in alleged violation of the prohibition act and supporters of the bill fear the issue will complicate consideration considerably.

The chances of passing the bill this session are believed to have been seriously lessened as a result of the new element injected into the situation when Mr. Busch wrote his now famous letter to the president protesting against the sale of liquor on United States Government vessels.

Dry Law Hits All Ships

Both foreign and American ships are now amenable to the prohibition law within the three-mile limit, according to the recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, has called upon the law enforcement officers to enforce this ruling.

That the Shipping Board is violating the law in transporting and possessing liquor within the three-mile limit there can be no doubt, according to Mr. Wheeler, and to clarify the situation beyond the three-mile limit, he would have another opinion from the Department of Justice.

Were the Shipping Board vessels as well as foreign ships prevented from possessing and transporting liquor within the three-mile zone, all ships leaving the United States would be without a "floating bar" and on the return voyages they would have to dispose of their wet goods before reaching the three-mile line.

"It is illegal to transport or possess beverage intoxicants on these ships within the jurisdiction of the United States," says Mr. Wheeler. "Outside the three-mile limit, American ships are prohibited from selling liquor, according to the opinion of the former assistant attorney-general; they are permitted to sell, according to the legal department of the Shipping Board.

Congress Needs Clear Issue

"In order that the situation may be cleared up and Congress may know what legislation is necessary, if any, the Justice Department should settle this controversy once for all at an early date. From the prohibition standpoint it is very important, in view of the recent decision of the court that the three-mile limit should be extended so as to keep foreign rum pirate ships further away from our coast. Congress has the legal authority to stop it.

"So far as it is legally possible to do it, both foreign and American ships should be treated alike. This can be approximated by extending the jurisdiction of this nation further into the seas so as to make rum piracy impracticable and enforce the law that now forbids beverage liquor laden ships from entering our ports. An amendment extending the jurisdiction could be offered to the tariff bill in

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LEADERS PLEDGE OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR RAIL STRIKE

Formal Notice May Be Served on Labor Board—Act Called for "Self-Preservation"

CINCINNATI, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—Rail union chiefs were considering today serving formal notice on the Railroad Labor Board that an overwhelming majority of the 900,000 shop craft and maintenance of way employees were voting in favor of a strike on July 1, and that the officers of the union would abide by the decision of the workers.

The notice, in effect, would communicate formally to the board the public statement issued here last night by the union heads which asserted that the board in ordering wage reductions had "so reduced living standards that the strike becomes an act of self-preservation." The statement also blamed the attitude of railroad managers as provocative of a strike.

Board's Action Awaited

Decision as to the dispatch of the formal notice to the board was held up by the union leaders, pending receipt of the board's action on further reductions affecting 350,000 station employees, clerks, express, signal men, stationary firemen and oilers and train dispatchers.

B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, was authorized today by the chiefs of the railroad shop crafts unions to request a joint conference with officers of the United Mine Workers of America. Joint action between the rail men and the miners who have been on strike since April 1 will be discussed if Mr. Jewell's request is approved by the miners' officials.

CHICAGO, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—On the eve of another railway wage slash expected to lop nearly $30,000,000 from the railroads' annual labor bill covering 325,000 employees, gossip in rail circles centered today on the question of whether, if a strike ballot authorized the men to quit, a walkout will actually take place.

Reports from headquarters of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor said that the tri-colored ballots of the shopmen—400,000 of them are voting on three questions on three different colored ballots—showed that a 100 per cent vote was expected and that indications thus far were that it would be overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

Shopmen Advised to Speed Vote

Added to the shopmen's vote was the ballot being cast by 50,000 maintenance of way laborers. Both votes are to be completed before July 1, when the $110,000,000 slash for those two classes goes into effect. The shop union leaders have even urged their men to have their ballots in by June 25, so that they may be "advised" of the result before July 1.

Wage cuts for other classes of workers were regarded as certain forerunners of more strike votes. Executives of 11 unions decided in Cincinnati last week to issue a strike ballot immediately on announcement by the board that the pay of their men would be decreased. With the new decision looked for tomorrow, three more classes—clerks, signalmen, and stationary firemen—are expected to add their ballots to the others.

That will leave only one of the 11 organizations not voting—the telegraphers—who will suffer no reduction, not being expected to take a strike vote.

Tomorrow's slash will not cut any one class more than five cents an hour, it is said and the general average is thought to be lower.

A. H. WASHBURN IN VIENNA

VIENNA, June 15—Albert Henry Washburn, new American minister to Austria, arrived here yesterday and called immediately at the Foreign Office, where he presented his credentials.

America May Intervene When Conference Fails

By The Associated Press

Washington, June 16

INDICATIONS that the Chilean-Peruvian conference here soon would take a wider scope or else come to a definite break developed today coincident with a visit to the State Department by Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador.

After the Ambassador's talk with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, there were evidences that the two delegations had about reached the parting of the ways, but that the American State Department was seeking earnestly for some new method of effecting a reconciliation.

BIG OIL CONCERNS WILL GO TO HAGUE

When Russians Arrive They Will Be There, Is Significant Statement

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—If anything is needed to complete the apathy of the European public toward the Hague Conference, the treatment of the international press at the opening ceremony yesterday supplied it. That some reversion was necessary from the system employed at Genoa, where the official spokesmen of the various nations vied with one another in getting their own particular—generally one-sided—version of the proceedings round the world first, is possible. But the spectacle of the Dutch Government packing the Palace of Peace with soldiers in order to prevent the representatives of democracy from obtaining any information really savors of opera bouffe.

After all if the official communique is worthy of credence, all the delegates did was to elect Jonkeer Van Karnebeek as their chairman, to pæans of fatuous praise, customary on such occasions, and the cause would have been well served had the assembled journalists been permitted to hear the Dutch Foreign Minister explain how a "wide and well-regulated publicity" is to be obtained by fitting the pressmen with an elaborate arrangement of passes and permits and then stalling them off with hedge bayonets.

What with one thing or another, The Hague prospects are not improving. None of the delegates possess any executive power, and though, in the absence of politicians they may more easily hammer out their business program, it is the politicians who will eventually decide. Thus it follows that the most important of the preliminary, The Hague conversations, will take place at London between Raymond Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George on Monday. If the two prime ministers can reach an agreement it does not much matter what the undersecretaries do in Holland and a way will be open for the admission of the Russians to the council.

Once the Bolsheviki arrive, Jonkeer van Karnebeek may find it necessary to revise his publicity tactics for the Russians will doubtless seek the occasion to circulate their own viewpoint and they can scarcely be left the field to themselves.

Prominent Slavs who follow the Russian developments closely, and to whom I spoke yesterday, see little hope of a successful outcome of The Hague deliberations, particularly if Mr. Kameneff steps into Nikolai Lenine's shoes. Incidentally Mr. Kameneff, whose real name is Rosenfeld, was born of Jewish parents who embraced the orthodox Christian faith. Once, as the head of a Soviet delegation in London, he was obliged to leave England, after breaking his undertaking to refrain from Bolshevist propaganda. He subsequently became a member of the Moscow executive and it is believed he married Leon Trotzky's sister.

It is now reported that Moscow has

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LEGION COMMANDER LINKS VETERANS' CAUSE WITH LABOR

Mr. MacNider Tells Federation His Men Will Insist on Getting a "Square Deal"

CINCINNATI, O., June 16 (By The Associated Press)—Organized labor and organized veterans of the World War have "as common enemies those who seek to tear down the integrity of America," declared Hanford MacNider, commander of the American Legion, today before the American Federation of Labor convention.

"The legion knows no sex, no creed, no class of any kind except between constructive and destructive forces," he continued. "It must be that we see that this legion of ours stays fair, straight, tolerant, and American."

Indorsment Appreciated

Mr. MacNider referred casually to legislation pending in the Senate to pay adjusted compensation to World War veterans, and in this connection he thanked the federation for its indorsement last year of the bill.

Mr. MacNider said that the Legion was not in politics, but that it insisted that disabled veterans get a "square deal." He added that "every bit" of legislation adopted by Congress affecting the veterans had been brought forward by the Legion and forced through to enactment.

The legion's legislative program since the war, he said, had been supported by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

"He has stood with us," said Mr. MacNider, "just as he stood with us while we were serving with the colors."

Applauded by Delegates

As Mr. MacNider ended, the delegates broke into a demonstration, their applause continuing for several minutes. Mr. Gompers responding to the address reiterated his statement that the relations between the Legion and the Federation were "kindly and mutually harmonious."

Before hearing Mr MacNider, the convention in effect rejected for a second time in two days the "one big union" idea by voting down a resolution proposing adoption of a universal label. The convention's previous action was a flat rejection of the "one big union" plan for amalgamation of all unions in one industry.

The label resolution was offered by G. E. Mikel, an Arkansas delegate, who asserted a single label would end confusion. Mr. Gompers raised the question of where to place control of the distribution of a uniform label, saying the controlling agency would "wield tremendous power over all international crafts."

NEW CONSTITUTION BIG STEP TOWARD IRISH SETTLEMENT

Gives Ireland an Opportunity to Develop Its Own Resources, Says Arthur Griffith

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—The Irish constitution, now published here, is a new landmark on the road toward the settlement of a question which has so long divided the British race. It is rather an amplification of the charter granted by the treaty already made between the chosen representatives of the Irish people and the British Government than a fresh charter itself. It embodies distinctive features of its own, which for good or evil must fundamentally affect the rule under which a great majority of the people of Ireland are henceforth to live.

Generally speaking, it gives the people of Ireland those powers to govern themselves which are already possessed by the peoples of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. Unlike the cases of these self-governing Dominions, however, the constitution of the Swiss Republic rather than that of Great Britain has been used as a model in framing the organization through which these powers are to be exercised.

As The Christian Science Monitor has already indicated the British and Dominion system of government by a cabinet composed exclusively of members of the dominant party in Parliament is replaced by intrusting the carrying out of the will of the elected majority to a federal council, in which only a minority of the members are drawn from the ranks of politicians. The similarity to the Swiss Constitution extends also to an arrangement included whereby legislation can be initiated by referendum.

Other Novel Features

These are not the only novel features. The draft includes also a highly controversial provision, directed to placate the extreme democratic element. Article XI says: "The rights of the state in and to natural resources, the use of which is of national importance, shall not be alienated. Their exploitation by private individuals or associations shall be permitted only under state supervision and in accordance with the conditions and regulations approved by legislation." The extent to which this means nationalization of land is not yet plain. It raises questions, however, which the Irish landholding and farming community must find perturbing.

Another important point is the immunity Ireland is to enjoy from embroilment in British quarrels. Article 48 provides that, save in case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State "shall not be committed to active participation in any war," without the assent of the Free State parliament. This conforms to the situation existing in practice, if not by statute, in other self-governing dominions, while leaving Great Britain, in case of war the necessary ability to deny the enemy access to territory which might be used as a hostile base against her.

Elections Proceeding

Before leaving England last night on his way to Ireland, Arthur Griffith voiced the opinion of the great majority of Irishmen in declaring that the new constitution secures to Ireland "power and opportunity to control and develop her own resources and to live her own national life." The only protest so far heard is from the Southern Irish Unionists, who fear it does not provide sufficient safeguards to preserve them from oppression. This is an inevitable concomitant of an arrangement which hands the whole of the 26 counties over to be governed by the majority of their inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics. It is difficult to see how a remedy could be found, without a violation of the now accepted condition that Ireland is to shape her destiny for herself.

In this connection, Eamon de Valera made yesterday in Dublin a conciliatory statement, which augurs well for the future of the new arrangement. Two different types of policy were being advocated, he said, one a policy of reconciliation and the other a policy of war. If they wanted peace and reconciliation they must pursue that policy consistently, but a conflict of the two policies would produce no other result than continual suffering.

It is in the hope that this policy of continual suffering is now ended that the framers of the new constitution have decided to run the risks involved.

Winston Churchill has postponed the Irish debate in the House of Commons, so as not to acerbate conditions at the Irish elections today. These elections mark a crisis in Irish history and, although measures hitherto unknown in the English-speaking world have been taken to prevent the new constitution from being made the principal issue at them, they must afford a pronouncement which goes far to decide how this constitution will work.

Anglo-Irish Treaty Given Force of Law by Draft of the New Irish Constitution

LONDON, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—The draft of the new Irish Constitution made public last night, on the eve of the Irish elections, gives, as the document itself states, force of law to the Anglo-Irish Treaty and expressly declares that any provision of the Constitution or any amendment thereto, or any law enacted under the Constitution which is in any respect repugnant to the

treaty shall be void and inoperative.

The constitution thus embodies connection with the British crown, as already established in the treaty, and generally places the relations between Ireland and the empire on the same basis as Canada and the other dominions.

The document contains 79 articles and is considered an up-to-date instrument, not only granting woman suffrage, proportional representation, and a referendum to the people, but also empowering the people themselves to initiate legislation. It gives to the chamber great power with respect to money bills, without control from the Senate, thus duplicating the position as between the British House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Provisions Summarized

The following is a summary of the provisions of the constitution as drafted:

Article 1—The Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) is a co-equal member of the community of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations.

Article 2 All the power of the government and all authority, legislative executive and judicial, is derived from the people, and the same shall be exercised in the Irish Free State through organizations established by or under, and in accord with, this constitution.

Article 3. Citizens of the state shall be all persons domiciled in Ireland at the time the constitution comes into operation who were born in Ireland or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who have been domiciled in the Free State for seven years. Resident citizens of other states may elect not to accept such citizenship.

Article 4. The national language will be the Irish language, but English will be equally recognized as the official language. Parliament may make special provisions for areas in which only one language is in use.

Article 5. No title or honor shall be conferred except on the advice of the executive council of the state.

Article 6. Protects liberty of person by a process similar to a habeas corpus writ.

Article 7. Declares dwellings inviolable; these cannot be forcibly entered except in accordance with the law.

Freedom of Speech

Article 8. Declares freedom of conscience and free practice of religion inviolable rights. No law may either directly or indirectly endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations, or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for the purpose of roads, railways, lighting, water, or drainage works, or other works of public utility, and on the payment of compensation.

Article 9—Guarantees free expression of opinion and assembly without arms and the formation of association not opposed to public morality.

Article 10—Provides that all citizens shall have the right to free elementary education.

Oath of Allegiance

Article 12—The Legislature hereby created, known as the Parliament of the Irish Free State, is to consist of the King, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate.

Article 14—Confers suffrage on all citizens of the age of 21 of both sexes. All those of the age of 30 may vote for the Senate; those of the age of 21 for the deputies.

Article 17 provides for the oath of allegiance in the following words:

"I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V and his heirs and successors by law and by virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain, and her adherence to the membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed to by every member of Parliament of the Irish Free State before taking his seat therein. The oath shall be taken and subscribed to before a representative of the Crown, or some person authorized by him.

The Senate

Article 24—Provides that the Parliament will hold at least one session each year.

Article 25—Provides that the sittings shall be public, but that in cases of special emergency either house may sit privately, with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Article 26—The number of members of the Chamber shall be fixed from time to time by the Parliament, but shall consist of not less than one member for each 30,000, or 20,000, to be elected on the principles of proportional representation.

Article 29—The Senate shall be composed of citizens who have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service or who because of special qualifications or attainments represent important aspects of the nation's life.

Article 30—Every university shall be entitled to two senators. The number of senators, exclusive of the universities, shall be 56. The senators must be 35 years of age, the term of office is 12 years, subject to the provisions for the constitution of the first Senate.

Article 31. Provides for the election of senators every three years from a panel in which the free state forms one electoral area and on the principles of proportional representation.

Article 32. The Parliament is to arrange the method for the proposal and selection of senators, with special reference to the representation of important interests and institutions.

Money Appropriations

Articles 34 and 35 cover money bills. It is provided that the Chamber shall have legislative authority relative to money bills, exclusive of the Senate, but money cannot be appropriated unless the purpose of the appropriation is recommended by a message from the representative of the Crown.

Article 38 declares that bills may be initiated by either house.

Article 40 covers the withholding of royal assent. The representative of the crown in withholding assent to a bill must act in accordance with the usage in the case of the Dominion of Canada. Bills shall be without force unless royal assent is given them within a year.

Article 43—The Parliament may create subordinate Legislatures, but without powers over the army, navy, finance and such national subjects.

Article 45 gives the Parliament of the Irish Free State exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintenance of such armed forces as are mentioned in the Anglo-Irish treaty, and such forces shall be subject to the control of the Parliament.

Article 46. A bill passed by both Houses may be suspended for 90 days on the written demand of two-fifths of the Chamber or a majority of the Senate within seven days of its passage, such bill shall be submitted to a referendum of the people, if demanded within 90 days, or if demanded by a resolution of three-fifths of the Senate, or by the petition of one-twentieth of the votes on the register; money bills are excepted and bills declared by both Houses to be necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health and safety.

Authority of Crown

Article 47—The Parliament may provide for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws, or constitutional amendments; such legislation must provide that the proposals be initiated on petition of 50,000 voters. If the Parliament rejects such a proposal it must be submitted to an ordinary referendum for decision.

Article 48 provides that "except in case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Free State Parliament."

Article 49. Amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to a referendum; a majority of the voters on the register must vote, and the amendment will fail to pass unless a majority on the register, or two-thirds of the votes are recorded in its favor.

Article 50. The executive authority of the Free State is vested in the King, exercisable as in the Dominion of Canada by a representative of the crown. There will be a council to aid and advise in the Government, styled the executive council, responsible to the Chamber. It shall consist of not more than 12 ministers appointed by the representative of the crown, four to be members of the Chamber and eight to be chosen from citizens eligible to the Chamber, but not members of Parliament. If they are members when appointed they shall vacate their seats.

Article 51. The ministers who are members of the Chamber must include the president and vice-president of the executive council. The president shall be appointed on the nomination of the Chamber; the other three on the nomination of the president of the executive council. The president and ministers nominated by him shall retire, if not supported by the majority in the Chamber.

Art. 52. The ministers not members of the Chamber shall be nominated by a committee of the members of the Chamber; such ministers should be representative of the state as a whole, rather than of groups of parties.

Art. 53. Each minister not a mem-Member of Parliament shall be the responsible head of the executive department to which he is appointed.

Article 54. Ministers who are members of Parliament shall alone be responsible for all external affairs, whether of policy, negotiations or executive acts. The executive council shall meet as a collective authority, but each minister shall be responsible to the Chamber for his department.

Article 59. Provides that the council shall prepare an annual government budget.

Article 63. The courts shall compose courts of first instance and of final appeal, termed the supreme court, and also courts of local limited jurisdiction.

Appointment of Judges

Article 66 gives the Irish supreme court appellate jurisdiction on all decisions of the high courts. Its decisions shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or be capable of being reviewed by any other court, tribunal or authority whatsoever, provided that nothing in this constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his majesty for special leave to appeal from the supreme court to his majesty in council, or the right of his majesty to grant such leave.

Article 67 provides that all judges, including those on the supreme court, shall be appointed by the representative of the crown on the advice of the executive council.

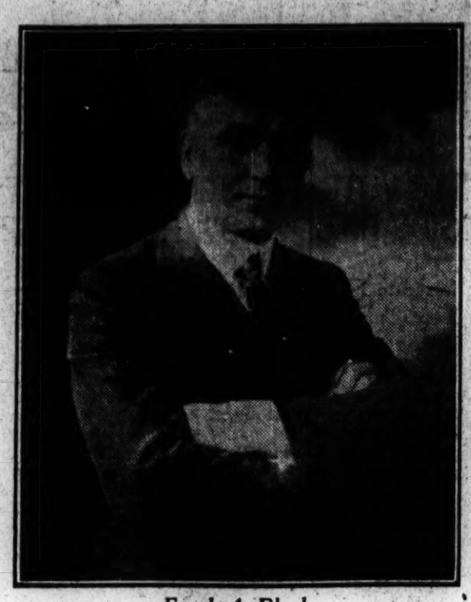
Article 69—The jurisdiction of courts martial shall not be extended to or exercised over the civil population save in time of war and for acts committed in time of war. Such jurisdiction cannot be exercised in any area in which civil courts are open or capable of being held, and no person shall be removed from one area to another for the purpose of creating such jurisdiction.

Article 72. Laws not inconsistent with the Constitution in force in the Free State when the Constitution becomes operative shall continue until repealed or amended by Parliament.

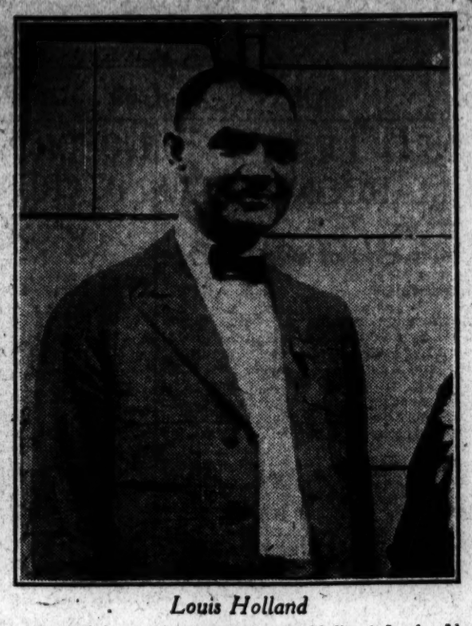
Article 77. After the Constitution comes into operation the House of Parliament elected in pursuance of the Free State agreement act may for one year exercise all the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Chamber. The first election for the Chamber shall be as soon as possible after the expiration of such period.

OLD HOSTELRY IS SOLD

OLD ORCHARD, Me., June 16—The Old Orchard House, the largest summer hostelry at this place and one of the largest on the Maine coast, built in 1876 by Ebenezer Staples, has been sold to parties in Lawrence, Mass., although the actual transfer will not take place until next year. The hotel will continue to be conducted this summer by Mrs. Sarah C. Staples. It is estimated that $150,000 is involved in the deal. Mrs. Staples has engaged J. H. Gaynor of Boston, formerly of Hotel Thorndike, as manager. The transaction was carried on through Joseph Minette of Lawrence as attorney. There are 500 rooms in the hotel and there are many acres of land around the hotel.



Frank A. Black



Louis Holland

Two of Officers Chosen at Milwaukee by Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Mr. Holland Is the New President, Mr. Black Chairman of the District Which Includes New England

ADVERTISING CLUBS TO RAISE HIGH STANDARD OF EDUCATION

End Convention With Fixed Determination That Their Calling Shall Rank in Time With Professions

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16 (Special)—Advertising found a wider expression at the 1922 convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world than it had hitherto enjoyed. The oustanding thoughts of the five days' discussion were these:

The advertising man should not limit himself to his own field. He should study the complete business cycle in its industrial, marketing and social phases.

Advertising as a means of reaching large bodies of people cannot be used advantageously in promoting community movements and the institutional life of society, as it is now used by business.

Advertising will not find its true place until the "truth-in-advertising" movement prevails.

To build a foundation for the future of advertising, the new educational department of the association should be assured of strong support.

Both the vigilance work of the association, which through the National Vigilance Department and the "better business" bureaux in the larger cities is pushing the movement for clean advertising, and the educational work designed to afford study courses for members of the smaller clubs will receive added recognition during the coming year, according to Louis Holland of Kansas City, Mo., elected president at the final session yesterday.

To Push Educational Work

Mr. Holland, as a vice-president of the organization, had been active in his support of vigilance work. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said reports that he was against the new educational work were incorrect. His intention is to push that work along with the vigilance movement, he declared.

J. A. Hall, educational director of the association, outlining the work for the year before the educational conference, stated that he proposed to reorganize the instruction courses of every club, so that the "better advertising" movement in all communities would be promoted through the education of men who had just entered, or were about to enter the advertising field.

In this way, he said, within a few years a knowledge of the fundamentals of efficient and correct advertising would be disseminated among the people generally, and that this would have the effect of producing a much higher standard. At the same time, the aggregate ability of the profession would be increased through the addition of thousands of men and women more thoroughly trained, he added.

"Junior" Movement Indorsed

The proposed educational work is linked closely with that of the "junior advertising" movement, which had its inception at Atlanta, Ga., last year and the organization of which was completed at Milwaukee, Wis. The word "junior" applies less to the age of the advertiser than to his experience.

Mr. Holland, speaking before the Junior Clubs' conference, said he had an active interest in the junior movement, and urged for it strong support from all branches of the association. Present plans are to organize junior advertising clubs in all cities where there are no senior clubs, and in this way to provide for the men with little experience in advertising an opportunity to study together, under competent leadership.

The directory and reference media department, which this year presented a strong program, went on record as standing squarely behind the work of the National Vigilance Committee, to promote clean directory advertising. It was brought out at the sessions of this department that the "fake" directory publisher had for many years victimized business men of all classes, in all sections of the country. This practice, it was decided, must be stopped.

Millions Had Been Lost

H. J. Kenner, director of the National Vigilance movement, presented reports to show that business men had lost millions of dollars in the last few years as the result of directory frauds.

The decision of the directory department was considered one of the most significant of the convention, as affecting vigilance work.

Plans were outlined at the conference of members of the National Association of Teachers of Advertising for promotion of advertising courses in universities and colleges, this, in their view, being another advisable method of promoting the general dissemination of knowledge of advertising, and thus raising the standards of the profession. It was the sense of this conference that advertising is rapidly attaining a professional dignity, and that the subject can successfully be taught in the higher institutions of learning.

The conference was assured by spokesmen of advertising agencies that they would contribute to the promotion of the teaching of advertising by preparing material for courses which would be based upon the "case" method, similar to that used in courses now taken by students of law. Statistics gathered by agency men will be available for use by teachers of advertising. In this way, it is believed, a practical course can be developed, from which all "guess work" will have been eliminated.

Nothing Left to Chance

"In modern advertising," said Mason Warner of Chicago, "working by guess or trusting to chance has become obsolete."

Prof. Nathaniel W. Barnes of the University of Chicago, who has done field work in giving students actual experience in business while they were being trained along academic lines, demonstrated before the conference that advertising can be taught by the practical "case" method, and that students who are graduated from such courses have a foundation for taking up efficiently their work in actual business world.

Plans for the promotion of screen advertising, both as a business and as an actual educational force, were developed. The screen advertisers came to the convention somewhat hampered for lack of organization or program, but they succeeded in adjusting all their differences and in organizing a strong department.

The screen advertisers, in their discussions, also recognized the value of the vigilance work of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and promised to throw the full force of their own vigilance board behind the "truth-in-advertising" movement.

To Pass On All Applicants

From now on, the vigilance board of the department will pass upon all applications for membership in the association. No applicant, it was said, will be admitted whose record is not clear for "truth-in-advertising" and even after he is admitted, a member who engages in questionable practices will be expelled from the association.

The discussions of the Screen Advertisers Association emphasized the remarkable growth of this new medium for advertising. Screen advertising, according to D. D. Rothacker, the new president of the association, pays the biggest dividends when it works in harmony with newspaper advertising.

The newspaper executives, at their departmental business meeting, went on record as against the practice of demanding a guarantee of circulation as a part of any advertising contract, calling such a contract unfair, unjust and inequitable unless an extra rate is allowed for increased circulation, and not merely a rebate for decreased circulation.

Favored Commission Basis

The newspaper men indorsed the practice of advertising agencies in charging a commission for their services in connection with the counsel they give in placing advertisements. They pointed out in their resolutions that the advertising agency men maintain highly developed organizations for research and statistical reports, which are constructive and of practical value to advertisers. Indorsement also was voted of the standards of practice which many newspapers have adopted, to promote cleaner advertising and prevent unjust discrimination.

One of the notable achievements of the Milwaukee convention was the organization of a strong department to be known as the Industrial Advertising Association. The purpose of this department will be to correlate the work of production with the work of the advertiser, and thus help to complete the business circle in the industrial field. Vigorous addresses were made, pointing out the value of such a work. The industrial advertisers closed their conferences with the feeling that within the next few years the advertising man would be afforded an opportunity to understand thoroughly the production end of industry, and that producers would understand equally well the business of advertising.

Best Addresses Again Heard

The interdepartmental sessions were one of the strong features of this year's program. On Wednesday afternoon and yesterday forenoon, the entire convention was enabled to hear those adjudged the best speeches before the department sessions, earlier in the week. This arrangement, devised by Homer J. Buckley of Chicago, chairman of the program committee, had as its object the correlation of the work of all departments, in so far as possible.

The advertising men voted to indorse the movement sponsored by Sir Charles F. Higham of London, to hold their 1924 convention in England. It also was the expressed sense of the convention that Sir Charles should be elected president at the Atlantic City (N. J.) convention next year, that he might have a free hand to develop his plans for entertaining the association when it goes to the British capital.

Sir Charles pledged himself to work out plans by which the cost of the trip to London would be within the reach of advertising men in general, and said that the service of transportation would be such that unnecessary time would not be lost in making the trip.

Action, However, Not Binding

The action of the convention, indorsing Sir Charles for president next year and London as the meeting place two years hence, does not bind officially next year's convention in its choice of a meeting place and a head, but it was felt at Milwaukee that this indorsement would have a most favorable bearing upon the movement to widen the international scope of the association.

The international phases of advertising, which this year received more consideration than at any previous meeting, also were touched upon by L. J. Cunniff of Canada. Mr. Cunniff said that the Associated Advertising Clubs and advertising in general are promoting a better understanding between nations, and that if greater emphasis continues to be placed upon fair and generous dealing and truthful advertising, as it affects people of more than one race, the relations between nations will be placed upon a much sounder basis.

Mr. Cunniff, at the same time, pointed out that the wrong kind of advertising, untruthful advertising does much to bring about friction between peoples, and that not only does it injure its own market, but it also hurts all business as between different peoples, and tends to disturb friendly relations existing between nations.

Other Peoples Are Offended

He added that American advertisers who had made no study of the international aspects of advertising often offend other peoples by having their advertisements based upon a purely national appeal. He cited instances where advertisers in Canada had used historical events in United States history to promote their Canadian campaign. This invasion, he said, with historical data, not only is an offense to good taste, but it actually hurts the business of the United States. He pleaded for more careful study of foreign fields before any advertiser launched a foreign campaign.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World had a steady growth the last year, according to the report submitted by the retiring president. The number of clubs increased from 213 to 255, a gain of 42. Individual membership in the clubs increased from 20,841 to 22,102, a gain of 1261.

Better Business Bureaux

The Better Business Bureaux, which are the organizations to discover fraud in advertising and to assist merchants to a better understanding of clean methods in advertising, and the ethics of the profession, have been increased by the organization of new bureaux in six cities. The unmber for the United States now is 36.

This total does not include the Better Business Bureaux planned for New York, which will be one of the largest in the United States. A weak link in the chain of vigilance work for several years has been the fact that there was no local organization in New York on the lookout for dishonest advertising. Officers of the Vigilance Committee who were in Milwaukee stated that a large percentage of advertising frauds of the past year, when uncovered, were shown to have had their origin in New York City.

Jerome Simmons, general counsel for the National Vigilance Committee in his address before the general convention, said that advertising is now entering a new era in which new standards will create a new sense of equity and fair dealing between the selling public on one hand, and the buying public on the other.

Sharp Practices Vanishing

"It must be gratifying," said Mr. Simmons, "to advertising men to see the day approaching when sharp practices will disappear entirely and when purchasers will have a reasonable assurance of obtaining exactly the article that is represented. Advertising men are rapidly approaching the status of trustees for the buying public; to a certain extent they are their brothers' keeper, for the great majority of people purchase solely on the representation of the quality and value of goods as contained in advertisements. In few cases is opportunity afforded to investigate the truthfulness of these representations."

This year's convention, because of the sincere effort to solve the present-day problems of business, looking forward to better, cleaner and more efficient advertising, is regarded as one of the most successful meetings in the history of organized advertising.

Officers Are Elected

The full list of officers chosen at the convention's close yesterday were:

Louis Holland, Kansas City, Mo., president; Jesse H. Neal, New York, secretary-treasurer. District vice-presidents: First district, Frank A. Black, Boston; third, F. X. Wholley, Washington, D. C.; fifth, Lynn W. Ellis, Cleveland, O.; seventh, Robert Etter, Pine Bluff, Ark.; ninth, Joseph Langford, Davenport, Ia.; eleventh, Harwood H. Fawcett, Colorado Springs, Colo.; thirteenth, William P. Stramborg, Portland, Ore.; fifteenth, H. S. Van Scoyoc, Montreal, Can.; and fourth, to fill a vacancy, David M. Webb, Atlanta, Ga.

W. Frank McClure of Chicago was re-elected chairman of the National Advertising Commission.

The new secretary-treasurer, Mr. Neal, is executive secretary for the Associated Business Papers, Inc.

The proposed reorganization of the executive committee of the Associated Clubs was adopted and the reduction ordered, from 22 members to seven, will go into effect after next year's convention. The smaller number is expected to make the committee a more efficient body.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO 'FIRE' DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 1)

crats, who were taken from the Post-office Department to the Internal Revenue Bureau by the former commissioner, Daniel E. Roper. This list follows:

"Deputy Commissioner E. H. Batson, Assistant Deputy Commissioner E. W. Chatterton; heads of division, C. B. Allen, S. Alexander, E. S. Irey, F. R. Clue, J. G. Remey; assistant heads of division, P. F. Cain, C. H. Kinsel, J. L. McGraw; W. L. Sherwood, chief of sub-division; chief of section, A. N. Ackers, C. T. Haines, L. C. Fountain.

Incentive Not Revealed

Exact information with regard to the real incentive of this "drive for positions" has not been revealed, but it seems evident that its broad purpose is to obtain for active Republicans places now held by Democrats or nonpartisans. Unquestionably, the move also is a part of the fight between Mr. Mellon, Mr. Blair and the conservative forces in the Administration on the one hand, and Mr. Dover and the "job hunters" on the other, for while Mr. Mellon was consulted in the beginning, he is no longer counted upon.

What the outcome of this action will be does not yet appear. In the natural order of things, the Secretary of the Treasury would be expected to settle the dispute, but as the fight is aimed partly at him, it is believed that he will try to withstand the effort at wholesale dismissal because of employees' political affiliations. On the other hand, it is understood that the backers of the present movement will not rest upon his decision. Indeed, they have indicated their intention of taking the matter direct to the President.

There has been no positive indication of Mr. Harding's attitude. At this juncture he has about all that one man can do in looking after more important affairs of the Government and it would seem doubtful whether he will take up the matter at this time. If he should align himself with the outsiders the indications are very plain that by so doing he would antagonize his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Mellon Issues Statement

Mr. Mellon today issued a statement in reply to the petition concerning appointments in the Treasury Department. It is significant that the statement followed a Cabinet meeting. It reads:

"Through the courtesy of various Republican Senators and Congressmen, I have had brought to my attention a statement circulated among members of Congress which bears the title, 'The Treasury Department—Survey of the Personnel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue—the Key Positions Largely Held by Officials of a Former Administration and Named and Checked from the Official Record of the Department.'

"This statement is so false and for the most part so ridiculous that in ordinary circumstances I should hesitate to take notice of it. It is, however, being circulated and has been published, so that I think it well to set the record straight. The statement is the product of a few selfishly ambitious employees and some discredited former employees, and is apparently being circulated in an effort to influence the administration of the Treasury.

"The affairs of the Treasury are of too great importance to allow of interference with its proper conduct through the introduction of petty politics. This department, particularly the collection of the revenues and the handling of the public debt, must be conducted on business principles and kept free at all times from detrimental influences. The administration of the Treasury is in the hands of Republicans and is governed by Republican policies. Those Democrats who hold positions in the Treasury have been retained because of their qualifications for the offices they hold, and I have had no evidence of partisan activity on their part."

High Prices Charged Tourists in Bavaria

By The Associated Press

Munich, Bavaria, June 16.

DEMOCRATIC members of the Diet have interpellated the government on high prices to tourists, suggesting that measures be adopted to counteract the bad effects created abroad by what is termed the "usurious practice" of Munich hotels and theaters. It has been pointed out by the deputies that the cost of living in Bavaria has reached a stage which makes it impossible even for natives of other parts of Germany to spend their usual holidays in Bavarian highlands.

Oberammergau continues to be the sole exception, although the village is the innocent sufferer through resort owners in the territory through which patrons of the Passion Play must travel.

BUSINESS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

forced to give up, all they have gained from the World War is about as remote a possibility as that the other victorious states will give up their acquisitions, either of their own free will or by concerted action of their comrades-in-arms. We are safe, then, in discarding the hypothesis of complete restoration of Turkish authority, unless we believe that the Greeks are on the verge of a military collapse or moral débâcle.

Powers at Loggerheads

The indefinite continuance of an Entente tri-dominium is also not to be considered as a solution of the Constantinople problem. The Entente powers are already at loggerheads here, and each month increases the strain. If France and Italy would only leave Constantinople to Great Britain, or if only the United States would be the mandatory acceptable to herself as well as to the European powers, we might envisage a case of internationalization under the aegis of a benevolent and self-sacrificing great power. But France and Italy will not leave Constantinople to Great Britain, and the United States will not assume a mandate, even if asked to do so. What remains? The withdrawal of the powers with the sovereignty of the city unsettled? In that case, if it comes soon, Greece will step in. If it is delayed, Russia will claim "her heritage." But none of the powers wants Russia here. They have been able up to now to discount Russia ever since the armistice. They cannot do so much longer.

The alternative to Russia is Greece, who already holds the city militarily on both sides, and is stopped from coming in only by the Entente powers. If the statesmen of a certain one of the Entente powers make up their minds that Greece will serve admirably as a Portugal of the Near East, a solution favorable to the business interests of the city will have been found. And Russia will have been adroitly checkmated. But it is unsafe to forecast in the Near East, where the unexpected always happens. What can be said now is that the present situation is intolerable from a business point of view, and causes an unrest that extends from Bombay to Paris and London—by way of Moscow.

BIG OIL CONCERNS WILL GO TO HAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to ratify the Russo-Italian treaty concluded at Genoa, although Georgi Tchitcherin himself approved the text. If the report is correct, it both re-emphasizes the difficulty of dealing with the Bolsheviki under any conditions, and leads us again to the underlying issue on the Russian side. The Bolsheviki want cash among their fingers and in return for this they would sign almost anything and probably keep to their bargain while the funds lasted. Their pretensions at Genoa were somewhat exorbitant, even for a bankrupt Government, but they appeared confident that persistence would win through, even though Mr. Lloyd George made it abundantly clear that no actual money would be forthcoming.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the great oil concerns intend to be present at The Hague when the Russians arrive—a very significant fact.

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MASONS WARNED TO AVOID KU KLUX

Grand Master Denounces False Claim That Klan Is Allied With Masonic Body

Masonry in Massachusetts is warned by Arthur D. Prince, Grand Master, to have none of the Ku Klux Klan, which, he says, is being organized in this State. The adjuration issued to the several lodges of the State is couched in language unusually emphatic and direct for official Masonic documents, thus indicating the depth of the thought of the first Freemason of Massachusetts on the subject.

Mr. Prince declares that this society, alleged to consist of night-riders and self-appointed law enforcers is un-Masonic utterly and that the propaganda intimating that Masonry is secretly in sympathy with the movement is entirely false and malicious. He indicates that there is no law in Masonry forbidding membership in the Klan or any such society, but plainly states that no Mason, mindful of his obligation, can belong to such an organization.

Text of Official Notice

The text of the official communication to the lodges of Massachusetts follows:

Every member of this fraternity knows that one of the great fundamentals of Freemasonry is obedience to and respect for the majesty of the law.

When our fathers wrote Masonic precepts into the constitutional law of this republic, they declared that every man was guaranteed "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They also declared that every man was entitled to the protection of the law and could not be punished for crime except after due trial by a jury of his peers under duly constituted authority. They also declared that men could worship as they pleased, without interference.

Freemasonry believes that any organization which does not uphold these principles is un-American and un-Masonic.

Within recent months we have heard a good deal about an organization called the Ku Klux Klan, the principles and financial foundations of which were quite thoroughly aired in a congressional investigation, from which we learn that the objects of the Klan are political, sectarian and racial.

Klan's Claims Repudiated

As a grand lodge, we would take no interest in this organization but for the claim made by its officer and organizers that its membership is largely Masonic and that it has Masonic approval and support. This statement is absolutely false, as the Klan has no connection with and neither does it have the support of any Masonic jurisdiction. To the contrary, in jurisdictions where the Klan has been active grand masters have repudiated its claims in the strongest terms and some have issued edicts warning their members against the Klan under penalty of Masonic discipline.

It was not supposed that an organization with such principles could gain a foothold in this Commonwealth, but from information I have received, the organization is beginning activities here, making the same false claims of Masonic sympathy.

You have placed in the hands of the Grand Master the honor and reputation of the Masonic fraternity in Massachusetts, and I should fail in my duty if I did not, without fear or favor, warn our membership against a movement which, if not thwarted in its inception, will prove derogatory to the reputation of the craft in a dangerous degree.

Without hesitation I declare the Ku Klux Klan an unmasonic organization, utterly without Masonic support or sympathy.

Masonic Law Violated

Its avowed principles violate Masonic law at every point and it would be impossible for me to conceive of a Mason who could so far forget his Masonic teachings as to affiliate with an organization which advocates taking the law into its own hands, condemning men and women in secret trials, and imposing the punishment of the whip, the tar bucket or unlawful banishment.

How long will it be before the law-abiding people of this Commonwealth visit dire punishment upon those who forget or flout the sovereignty of the law?

This is not an edict against the Ku Klux Klan. We cannot prevent misguided men from joining it and the arm of the law will soon reach those who join in its overt acts. But we must protect the fair reputation of Freemasonry from being spotted by any connection, official or otherwise, with such an organization. No Masonic temple or apartments must be used for their purposes, and let every Mason who is tempted to join the Klan consider well if he can harmonize his obligations as a Mason with the principles of the Klan.

ATLANTIC LINES CONFER IN LONDON

Passenger Carrying Trade Up for Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Important action, affecting possibly the entire passenger-carrying trade of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean, will result from the Atlantic lines conference in London, from June 17 to 20, according to steamship representatives here who have received official notification of the meeting.

It is stated previously that the classification committee connected with the conference had postponed its meeting until fall, but advices received by the shipping men said the committee would meet and report to the conference next week.

The reclassification of the passenger ships into groups as to size, speed and accommodations is one of the important matters to be presented to the conferees, shipping authorities here say. Advent of several new vessels during the year and a growing competition for trade, to be divided among a plentiful supply of tonnage will come before the conference for discussion.

HUGO STINNES AT THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE, June 16—Hugo Stinnes has paid a flying trip to The Hague. It is understood his visit referred to business deals pending. He is not here as a representative of the German Government. He arrived late Thursday and departed after a stay of a few hours.

NIKOLAI LENINE LIKELY TO RETURN TO POST IN RUSSIA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—Little doubt is now felt here that Nikolai Lenine has ceased for the time being to be a factor in Soviet Russia, and that an extremist, Mr. Kameneff, has succeeded him. Mr. Kameneff has always been an out-and-out Communist and the intensive campaign of Bolshevist propaganda now reported here, combined with the severity of the measures that have been started against the members of the Orthodox Church in Russia, accord with the story of his accession to office.

Mr. Kameneff was a student in Moscow with Mr. Lenine, whom he afterward accompanied in exile. Whether Mr. Lenin eis likely to return to office after his six months' rest is doubtful, but The Christian Science Monitor has reliable information from Moscow that his friends 10 days ago were hopeful of his doing so.

PEKING PARLIAMENT WITHOUT A QUORUM

Effort to Obtain It Behind Move by General Wu Toward Rapprochement With Dr. Sun

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—The tentative move by Gen. Wu Pei-fu toward a rapprochement with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, reported from Shanghai today, may be traced not to military reasons, but to the difficulty of obtaining a constitutional quorum for the Parliament of Peking while the Canton Parliament continues sitting as a separate body. After all, the only quarrel between Dr. Sun and General Wu appears to be over the question as to who shall play the leading rôle, and this difficulty is assuredly surmountable if tactfully handled.

Militarily, General Wu's position now seems impregnable. The threat from Canton has never been serious and recent events in Japan have not strengthened General Chang Tso-lin, who is already almost "down and out," reports of fierce fighting at Shanhaikwan, near the Great Wall, notwithstanding. The news that Chihli troops have reached Chaoyang—100 miles north of Shanhaikwan—indicates that another of General Wu's famous turning movements is now in progress which, unless checked, must lead to a complete debâcle of General Chang's forces near the coast and open the way to an advance on Mukden.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—The proclamation of a new form of government throughout Manchuria, published today by assemblies representing the three provinces, provides that each Province shall govern itself, while recognizing Manchuria as still a part of China, and names Gen. Chang Tso-lin commander-in-chief of all troops.

General Chang, whose army has been hard pressed since its recent defeat by the troops of Gen. Wu Pei-Fu before Peking, assumed office as generalissimo of Manchuria on June 4. The official announcement says the proclamation was drawn by an interprovincial Chamber of Commerce, Educational Society and Artisans Union.

REPORTED ATTACK BY ALBANIANS ON DURAZZO POST OFFICE

ROME, June 16—An attack by Albanian soldiers on the Italian post office at Durazzo is reported in a Stefani agency dispatch. An anti-Italian demonstration occurred in the presence of the Albanian authorities who, the dispatch says, did nothing to prevent it.

A message from Scutari reports that the Albanian police have arrested the Italian Consul and his interpreter, accusing them of political intrigues.

According to the newspapers, the Foreign Minister, Carlo Schanzer, has asked the Albanian Charge d'Affaires to inform his Government that the Italian Government, while confining itself for the moment to protest, reserves the right to take measures that may be deemed advisable, adding that the Government will not tolerate such incidents.

SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO COMMENTS ON RUSSIA

LONDON, June 16—The Times today quotes an interview given the Milan Corriere Della Sera by Gabriele d'Annunzio concerning the recent visit to his home of George Tchitcherin, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister.

Commenting on the Russian situation, the Italian soldier-poet said: "I am highly grateful to the Russian people who, through an atrocious torture, have liberated the world from a puerile illusion and sterile muth, as it is now definitely proved by the largest and most terrible experience ever offered to a human theory that a Government born from class dictatorship is powerless to create any tolerable conditions of life."

MEMBERS ELECTED TO FRENCH ACADEMY

By Special Cable

PARIS, France, June 16—Two new members of the Académie Française have been elected. Pierre de Nolhac and Georges Goyau are to fill the fauteuils of Emile Boutroux and Denys Cochin. M. Nolhac for 30 years was the curator of the Chateau Versailles. He has written numerous works about Versailles and the personages associated with the Chateau, kings and queens, painters and courtiers. M. Goyau is one of the best-known religious writers in France. For the third seat, that of Jean Aicard, there was again a deadlock, and the election was postponed. It is notable that Anatole France, who rarely attends the Académie, was present on this occasion.

CROWDER DEMANDS AGREED TO BY CUBA

Reform Cabinet Is Chosen With Pledge to Enactment of Vital Legislation

HAVANA, June 16 (By the Associated Press)—Cuba began political house cleaning yesterday with the selection of a reform Cabinet and agreeing to enact vital legislation before June 30, the end of the fiscal year. The new Cabinet as tentatively agreed on includes these heads of departments:

State, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.
Treasury, Aurelio Portuondo.
Government, Ricardo Lancis.
War and Navy, Brig.-Gen. Armando Montes.
Justice, Erasmo Regueiferos.
Public Works, Capt. Demetrio Castillo Pokorney.
Public Instruction, Francisco Zayas.
Agriculture, Pedro Betancourt.
Sanitation, Dr. A. Agramonte.

Only One Place Unaccepted

While the statement is made from authoritative sources that the new Cabinet arrangement is tentative, and for that reason the Administration has not yet authorized publication of the list, it is known that Aurelio Portuondo, who has been chosen for the difficult financial post, is the only member of the Cabinet who has not yet formally accepted a portfolio.

Señor Portuondo at present is in New York and has requested that he be allowed to reserve his decision until tomorrow. The new trend of events seemingly brings to an end the negotiations begun more than a month ago by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, special representative of President Harding to Cuba, and terminates the political crisis which arose June 10 by the resignation of the entire Cabinet of President Zayas.

Two Retain Portfolios

Only two of the former Cabinet officials retain their posts, Señor Regueiferos and Señor Zayas. Señor Portuondo is a leading financier and sugar expert. Ricardo Lancis is now serving as Attorney-General. Señor Montes is Chief of Staff of the Army. Capt. Castillo Pokorney is a son of the former Secretary of War, and a graduate of West Point. He has been serving as General Crowder's aide. Dr. Agramonte is one of Cuba's most noted sanitation experts, and Betancourt was a Major-General in the Revolutionary forces.

At conferences between the leaders in Parliament and President Zayas and General Crowder, an agreement was reached to enact certain legislation stressed by General Crowder in his memoranda to the Government as necessary to meet the existing financial situation. The legislation demanded includes a reduction in the budget, suspension of civil service and election laws to enable the president to reorganize the personnel of various federal departments; reforms in the system of federal accounting and in internal taxation.

FRENCH MINISTRY NEARLY DEFEATED

During Debate General Castelnau Threatens to Resign

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 16—A prolonged debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Army Bill reveals considerable opposition to the proposed 18 months' compulsory universal service. As to the period of 18 months there was an ample majority, but on its application there is a great division of opinion, and by all kinds of exemptions, deputies have endeavored, as André Maginot, the War Minister, says, to torpedo the 18 months' system. Exemptions are demanded for the sons of large families, ranging from four children upward. One deputy would have all the sons of such families serve only 12 months. Another would confine the privilege to the eldest son.

In these and other ways the bill was gradually being warped and the Government majorities were perilously small. Indeed in one case, although a majority was recorded for the Government, after rectification, the vote appeared in the Journal Official as equal.

André Lefévre even complained that his vote had been put on the wrong side, and the President of the Chamber had to promise an examination to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. In these circumstances, the Government and those responsible for the bill, General Castelnau and Colonel Fabry, president and reporter of the Army Commission, resolved to take a firm stand. What is called a question of confidence was posed. M. Maginot repulsed any further weakening amendments. General Castelnau threatened to resign from his post, with the result that a majority of a substantial kind was recovered. With a margin of 80 the Government bill was saved.

But it is obvious there is a strong current of feeling, both in the country and in Parliament in favor of still further reductions, and the doubtful deputies permitted the fate of the military law to tremble in the balance.

TURKS PERSECUTE RELIEF WORKERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—Further tales of the persecution of American relief workers in Asia Minor by the Turks are told by J. Herbert Knapp and Bessy Bannerman Murdoch, who have arrived here.

Mr. Knapp, director of the Arabkir unit of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, reported to the American authorities that for 18 months he and Miss Murdoch were practically prisoners in an Armenian orphanage and were not allowed to visit the village or to receive American visitors. He cited further instances of the deportation of Armenians.

Statue of Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg

TRAIN CONTROL ORDERS ISSUED

Automatic Devices Must Be in Use on 49 Roads by 1925

WASHINGTON, June 16—Final orders were issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to 49 of the principal railroads of the country to establish automatic train control devices on 5000 miles of their lines before Jan. 1, 1925. The commission declared the "art of automatically controlling trains has long since passed the experimental stages."

Among the railroads as well as the portions of their lines to be equipped were: Boston & Albany between Boston, Mass., and Albany, N. Y.; Boston & Maine between Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western between Hoboken N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie between Jersey City, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y.; Lehigh Valley between Jersey City, N. J., and Buffalo N. Y.; Long Island between Jamaica, N. Y., and Montauk, N. Y.; New York Central between Albany, N. Y., and Cleveland; New York, New Haven & Hartford between New York and Providence, R. I.; Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; Philadelphia & Reading between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; Philadelphia & Reading between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh; Fredericksburg & Potomac between Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.; Southern Railway between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; West Jersey & Seashore between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J.

RUMOR OF LOAN TO GERMANY RIFE

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 16—A committee of guarantees which is the emanation of the Reparation Commission leaves on Saturday for Berlin, where it will remain permanently. The committee will, as stated in a note issued yesterday, discuss certain certain questions with the German Government. It has become necessary to deny the curiously persistent story that it is going to offer a loan upon certain conditions to Germany.

There is not the slightest truth in this statement, and indeed it is difficult to imagine how the committee could act in such a sense. The assertion made was that the loan will be negotiated on German property which has been sequestrated in the United States.

The fact is that a loan, no matter of what sort, is now regarded as entirely impossible. Not until the conditions laid down by the bankers may be fulfilled, is there the smallest prospect of a loan.

State Pays Tribute to Civil War Hero

Statue to General Gregg to Be Dedicated at Reading, Pa.

Reading, Pa., June 16, Special Correspondence.

THE bronze equestrian statue of Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg, brigadier-general in the Union Army at Gettysburg, will be dedicated here tomorrow with impressive military exercises.

Gov. William C. Sproul, Adjt.-Gen. Frank D. Beary, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey, representing the War Department at Washington, will speak The statue was designed by Augustus Lukeman, a New York sculptor, and stands on a granite base at Center Avenue, Oley and North Fourth Streets, in the center of a triangular park. It is 20 feet high and cost the State of Pennsylvania $37,500. Ira W. Stratton, former mayor, was chairman of the commission in charge. Other members were Daniel K. Hoch, secretary; Eli M. Rapp, William M. Zechman, Wellington M. Bertolet, Isaac Hiester and Richmond L. Jones.

Organizations scheduled to take part in the parade preceding the exercises are two G. A. R. posts, two Spanish War Veterans bodies, military and naval; two posts of World War veterans and General Gregg Post, American Legion; four companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard, several patriotic societies, and the Boy Scouts.

General Gregg was a native of Huntingdon, Pa., and a West Pointer, becoming an officer some years before the Civil War. He led the union cavalry in the first day's fighting at Gettysburg and repelled the onslaughts of the brigades headed by the Confederate generals, James Longstreet and Wade Hampton.

General Gregg resigned from the army soon after the Civil War, and was appointed United States Consul at Prague, where he served several years. He did not complete his consular term, however, but resigned and returned to America. He was nominated on the Republican ticket some time later for auditor-general of Pennsylvania, was elected, and served a three-year term. He once refused a nomination for the governorship of Pennsylvania, and later was mentioned as a Republican presidential possibility, but refused to be drawn out of retirement for political honors after completing his term as auditor-general.

OXFORD SCHOLAR DEFENDS SLANG

Enriches Language, Says Professor Craigie

CLEVELAND, June 16—The use of slang was defended by William A. Craigie, professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Oxford, England, in an address on "The Oxford Dictionary" at Western Reserve University here.

"Slang undoubtedly enriches the language," Professor Craigie said. "The ephemeral part disappears, but the vivid, expressive part remains in the language and adds a picturesque note."

Referring to the Oxford dictionary which will be published soon, after 50 years of collecting and compiling millions of notes, Professor Craigie said:

"The Oxford dictionary is a record of English terms from the eighth century down to the present time, omitting only the words which did not survive the eleventh century and the new words which are too trivial or too technical to be included."

"The words of classic origin are easy to study and classify. It is the simple words that are hard," he continued. "The word 'sit,' for instance, occupies 35 columns and is divided into 154 sections."

DOMESTIC PROGRAM EMPHASIZED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 16—(By he Associated Press)—Japanese newspapers commenting upon Admiral Kato's statement of the policies of his Government, concentrate their attention more upon his declaration of domestic program than foreign policies.

The new Premier's promises to effect needed fiscal readjustments, stabilize public opinion, promote foreign trade, and extend the advantages of education appear as the most interesting topics to most editors.

UNEASINESS IN ITALY REGARDING TREATY

Lack of Enthusiasm for British Pact—Rumors Regarding Ambassador's Recall

By Special Cable

ROME, June 16—Although the renewed rumors that the Italian Ambassador at Washington is about to be recalled are contradicted in official circles, where it is said the Ambassador is only coming to Italy on his regular leave, it is also asserted in well-informed circles that the Ambassador's position is uncertain, owing to alleged differences of opinion with Carlo Schanzer, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, when in America. The question of an Anglo-Italian agreement continues to arouse interest and a certain amount of uneasiness here. During the last days of the Genoa Conference and on his return to Rome, Carlo Schanzer and the other Italian delegates let it be understood that they expected a far-reaching economic and political treaty with England would eventuate. In the course of a speech in the Chamber, Signor Schanzer sounded slightly less optimistic, and now the "alliance" has been reduced to an "understanding." This modification is apparently due to the lack of enthusiasm shown in England for the treaty, which came to a head a few days ago when the Foreign Office in London pointed out that no "alliance" was desired, but only an agreement on certain points. It is beginning to be feared in Italy that Mr. Lloyd George used Signor Schanzer at Genoa as he used Francesco Nitti at San Remo, namely, promised the carrying out of an important treaty between England and Italy in order to frighten the French and then conveniently forgot about the treaty after the object of frightening the French had been attained.

At the same time, Moscow still fails to ratify the Italo-Bolshevist treaty, in regard to which optimism is dwindling daily, and the Jugo-Slav Cabinet has not yet decided to ratify the agreement signed with the Italians at Santa Margherita. Thus there is momentary uneasiness lest the Italian ventures at international politics are doomed to failure.

BALTIC STATES MAY DISCUSS ARMAMENTS

LONDON, June 16—Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet legations abroad, has sent a note to the foreign ministers of Finland, Esthonia and Poland, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, inviting them to send representatives with full powers to discuss with the Russian delegation the question of a reduction of armaments by the four countries.

M. Litvinoff asks for a speedy reply embodying proposals with regard to the time and place of the conference.

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SHRINE PARTY OFF ON TRIP TO HAWAII

1100 Are to Visit Home of James S. McCandless, New Imperial Potentate

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 16 (Special)—To the accompaniment of at least 15 Shrine bands; with airplanes circling overhead, and the soft California sun presaging pleasant weather, approximately 1100 members of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and their families, under the guidance of James S. McCandless, Imperial Potentate, were bidden "bon voyage" by thousands of their fellow Nobles as they headed west at noon today, bound for Hawaii, the home of their Imperial Potentate. They are traveling on the Matsonia and the H. F. Alexander, both vessels having been chartered for the trip to "Alohaland."

As the vessels steamed toward the Golden Gate, air planes carrying photographers "snaped" the pleasure-seeking excursionists. A quick trip then was made by the air to Crissey Field where negatives were developed and prints made after which a further flight in order that the photographic scenes of the embarkation might be dropped on the decks of the vessels as they steamed toward Hawaii.

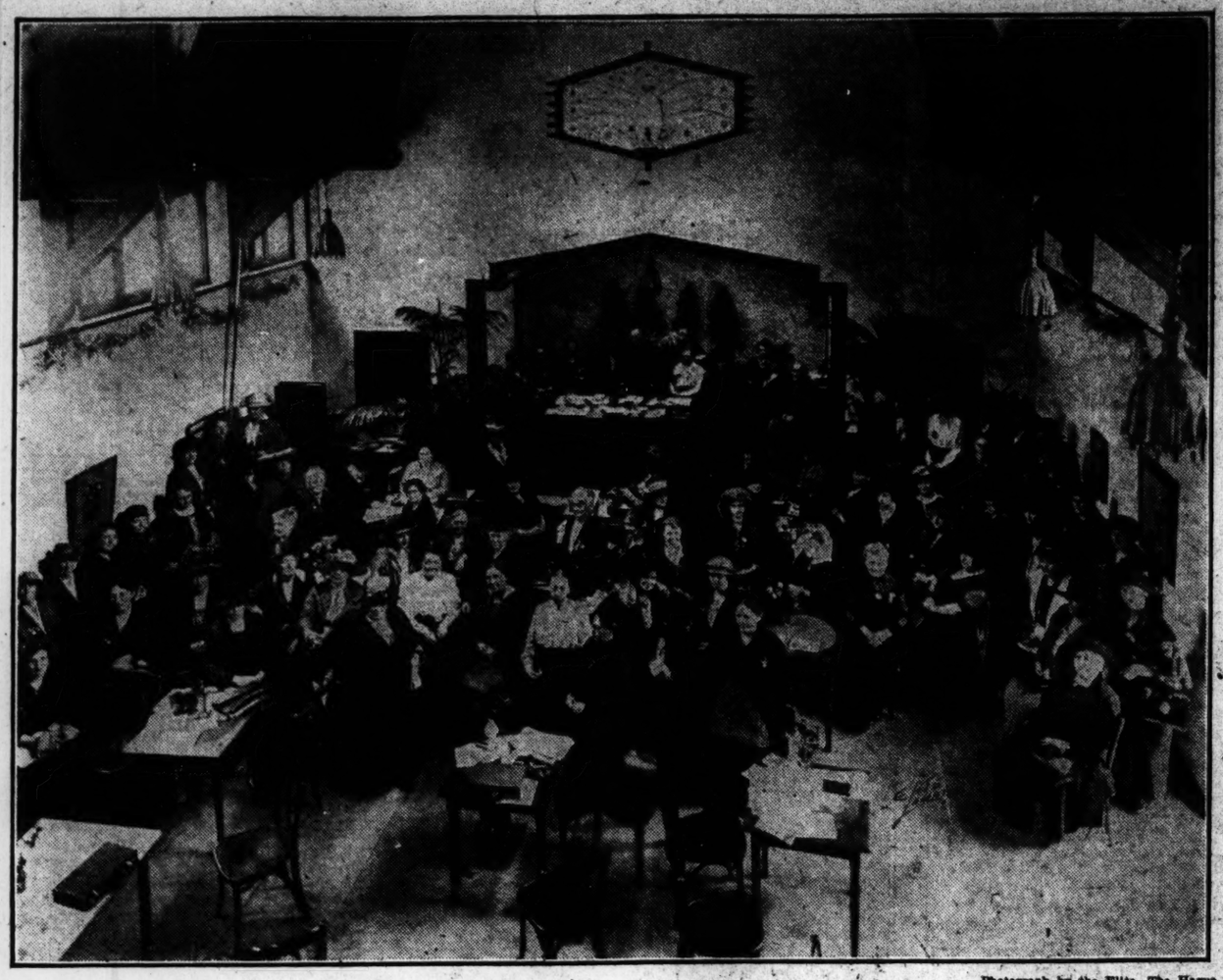
The annual conclave came to an "official" end last night when a great pageant was staged in San Francisco's famous civic center. This depicted the origin and growth of the Shrine, and much of the earlier history of Masonry. More than 10,000 persons and 40 decorated floats participated in the parade, which was a feature of this event.

Each day during the conclave, the visiting nobles were entertained with that unique California exhibition, a rodeo. Ewing Field was used for these entertainments and the cowboy art was demonstrated in capable fashion, much to the delight of the visitors. This, and other entertainment features will be available today and tomorrow for those nobles who decided not to make the trip to the mid-Pacific but who will not begin their journey eastward until Sunday.

Edward Rickenbacker, America's premier war "ace," who had attempted an airplane flight from Washington to San Francisco, to present a letter from President Harding—also a Shriner—to the Imperial Council, delivered the letter, notwithstanding the fact his airplane had failed him at Omaha, Neb. From Omaha to San Francisco, he made the journey by train.

A uniformed-rank drill, with 6000 Shriners participating to the music of a massed Shrine band of 1500 pieces, was one of the outstanding events of the entire conclave. The stadium in Golden Gate Park was the scene of this, the largest massed drill ever attempted by the Shrine. Californians, thousands of them, thronged the sloping grounds surrounding the stadium, and provided a most interested and appreciate audience.

Of the nine applications for temples, but one was granted, that of Ben Ali Temple, Sacramento, Cal. The refusals, in each instance, were upon the ground that temples already exist in cities sufficiently near by to permit attendance of those seeking the formation of other temples there. Four temples which had operated under provisional dispensations for the past year were granted charters. They are: Anah Temple, Bangor, Me.; Al Bedoo Temple, Billings, Mont.; Mahi Temple, Miami, Fla., and Tigis Temple, Syracuse, N. Y.



Photograph by the Elite, The Hague

Delegates to the Women's International Conference at The Hague

Representatives From 29 Different Nations Came to Renew Old Friendships, Make New Ones, and Further the International Movement for a Lasting Peace

WOMEN OF 29 NATIONS RENEW OLD FRIENDSHIPS AT THE HAGUE

Recent Meeting of International Council in Holland One of Most Successful in Its History

THE HAGUE, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The meeting of the International Council of Women, held at The Hague from May 14-22 by invitation of the National Council of Women of the Netherlands, was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the International Council.

It was the first meeting after the World War at which all the affiliated councils were represented, the German National Council, which had not taken part in the Christiania meeting of 1920, sending a full delegation.

The hospitable arrangements made by the Dutch National Council of Women for the reception, convenience and entertainment of the international visitors were so complete and so efficient that from the very beginning an atmosphere of sisterly good will and understanding was apparent, thus making the gathering really and truly international.

Guests Warmly Welcomed

The whole country seemed organized to welcome the guests from afar. From the Queen of Holland, who honored the presidents of the various national councils, and the conveners of the standing committees, with a reception at her summer residence "Het Loo" at Apeldoorn, down to the so-called "pages" who were always on hand to help and advise the visitors in every way, all were ready to assist those who had come from all parts of the world, for a few short but eventful days at The Hague.

The Dutch National Council generously offered private hospitality, to enable delegates from countries where economic conditions are unfavorable to attend the meeting. This sisterly action was particularly appreciated by all concerned. Then, too, it proved very successful, for it enabled the representatives of foreign countries to become acquainted with Dutch home life, and to see much more of the country and its inhabitants than would have been possible had they stayed at a hotel.

Sessions Chiefly Executive

As the Hague assembly was a combined meeting of the executive, together with the nine standing committees of the International Council of Women, most of the proceedings were of a private nature. It was only at the public meetings and at the social gatherings that the outsider could get a glimpse of the inner life of the International Council.

Those privileged to be present at the executive and committee meetings, however, were able to obtain a deeper insight, and they must all have felt that the International Council of Women, now representing a federation of national councils in 29 different countries, may indeed be considered a sort of Women's League of Nations, anxious to promote an ever growing unity of thought and action among the women working for the welfare of the whole human race.

It seems a pity that the prime ministers of the different countries represented could not have been present on this occasion. They probably would have been astonished at the unanimity of thought among the women of the whole world, to whatever race they may belong or whatever creed they may confess.

Notable in Two Instances

This was particularly conspicuous at the suffrage meeting, May 18, and at the peace meeting, May 19. On both occasions, the speakers from Anglo-Saxon, Roman, and Teutonic countries were absolutely of one mind. All agreed that the fundamental of woman suffrage ought to be recognised and applied throughout the world, as soon as the civilisation and the democratic development of each state will permit, and all joined in the hope that from the united efforts of womankind there would issue a reign of lasting peace.

Even more fruitful than the official and semi-official meetings were the private conversations between women belonging to nations which had been estranged by the war. Old friendships were renewed, new ones made. Many a woman learned to understand and see things from a point of view far different from that which had existed during the long years when she had been shut out from the rest of the world by the circumstances of war.

Work Toward World Peace

It is to be hoped that these new ties will become even stronger, and that in all countries the influence of women will work toward that peace which can be attained only when the mothers of every race teach their children a form of patriotism which, instead of making them proud of the land conquered in any particular country, makes them proud of services rendered to other countries.

The most prominent women at the meeting, Lady Aberdeen and Madame Avril de Sainte Croix, as well as the delegates from Germanay and Austria, professed the same spirit of love and goodwill and promised each in their own country to apply the Golden Rule of the International Council of Women: "As ye would others should do unto you, so do ye unto them."

At the farewell dinner given by the Dutch Council of Women at the Hotel Witte Brug, May 20, it was announced that Madame Chaponniere-Chaix, the president of the International Council, elected at Christiania in 1920, had resigned her seat and that Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council for 27 consecutive years, had consented to act as president for the remainder of the quinquennial period, that is to say for the next three years.

To Meet in United States

A new president will be elected at the quinquennial meeting, to be held in the United States, probably at Washington, in 1925.

When the time arrived for the delegates to take their departure, the feeling of temporary separation was allayed by the thought that the Hague meeting had been a great step forward in mutual understanding between the women of the whole world. Hope was expressed that the next meeting, planned for 1924 at Copenhagen, will work in the same direction, so that Matthew Arnold's words may come true, "If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit and good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never seen."

PRESIDENT MAY VISIT BOSTON CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Harding told a delegation from Boston today that he would endeavor to attend the convention of Graphic Arts, which will be held in Boston, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.

Henry Cabot Lodge introduced the delegation and William McMaster, representing the Mayor of Boston, presented the invitation to the President.

MONEY ORDERS TO HUNGARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—International postal money orders, payable in Hungary, may be purchased again, beginning today, after a five-year suspension due to the war.

BRITISH COLONIAL MIGRATION RECEIVES ACTIVE STATE AID

Unemployment in England and Need of Farmers in Dominions Cause Parliament to Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—After many years of comparative inaction the authorities in Great Britain have begun to bestir themselves in regard to emigration. Of momentous importance as this problem is to the dominions and colonies, Britain in the past has paid little heed to it, though from many aspects it is an equally vital matter to her.

Now that attention is being almost daily focused on the subject in both press and Parliament, people are beginning to realize, that every British subject emigrating to a foreign country represents a present loss in producing power to the Empire and a potential loss in the purchasing power of colonies constituting a large and favorable market for home goods.

Grants Are Proposed

It is with this before their eyes that the British Government lately brought in the bill now under consideration in Parliament, having as its object the promotion of British settlement within the Empire. Under this it is proposed to spend £3,000,000 annually in assisting selected emigrants to get to Canada and Australasia, and in aiding them, in co-operation with the Dominion governments, in the purchase, settlement, and development of land. It is estimated officially that this amount will suffice at the start to assist the migration of from 60,000 to 80,000 persons a year, the number increasing, of course, as the return of loans puts fresh funds at the disposal of those carrrying out the scheme.

The bill gives powers to the Colonial Minister to co-operate not merely with the overseas Government in state schemes for migration and settlement, but also with "responsible private organizations." The only serious criticism of the proposed legislation has been based on this last point, for cases of victimization on a very large scale are not unknown in the history of British colonial emigration, the offenders being no cheap-jack, real estate agents, but powerful corporations.

The Empire Settlement Bill, it may be noted, is the natural sequel to a committee set up shortly after the armistice to settle soldiers on the land in Greater Britain. Through this agency some 100,000 persons, veterans of the great war and their families, have been sent overseas at a cost to the state of about £2,700,000. The great proportion of these people were out of work and the cost of relief to the community would have amounted to a vastly larger sum than that expended in giving them free passages to the Dominions.

To Aid Unemployment

The question of unemployment is, indeed, very closely interwoven with that of emigration. In pre-war days 350,000 persons emigrated from Great Britain every year, and between 60,000 and 70,000 entered the country. During the war period and that immediately succeeding it, from 1914 to 1920, 110,000 more persons arrived than left. If the pre-war figures had, however, continued over this period the exodus would have been greater than the total of arrivals by some 2,000,000, a figure approximating the number at present unemployed and on short time. The pendulum is, however, already swinging back, and in 1920, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the surplus of emigrants over immigrants was 150,000. Of the total number of British and Irish citizens leaving for new homes overseas, two-thirds settled within the Empire.

How great the congestion is compared with the scanty peopling of the wild lands across the seas the following recent statistics show:

Country—	Area in sq. miles	Population	Population per sq mile
British Empire..	13,123,712	435,000,000	32
United Kingdom	121,377	47,000,000	329
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2
Australia	3,153,000	5,500,000	2
New Zealand ...	105,000	1,200,000	11
U S A	3,027,000	95,000,000	31

Redistribution Is Vital

These figures clearly show how vital is the need for the redistribution of population within the Empire, from the point of view of elbow-room at home, greater production overseas, and for Empire defense. Few people realize that the Commonwealth of Australia, with an area larger than that of the United States, with immense untouched natural resources, has a population of but an eighteenth of the United States, and considerably less than that of London.

The great difficulty in the matter is that the Dominions require chiefly agriculturists to settle on and open up the land. The population of Great Britain is principally industrial, and the fact that 781,000 acres of arable land went out of cultivation in the last four years shows fully that the mother country cannot afford to lose wholesale her rural workers.

This problem will be met as regards the adult settler by a system of training farms; but far and away the most promising solution lies in the increasing realization of the importance of juvenile emigration. Before the war a good deal was being done under the ægis of various institutions in England in transferring youngsters from a future of "blind-alley" occupations, or the narrow groove of factory life at home, to the wide, empty lands of Greater Britain, at an age when they could best suit themselves to new conditions and circumstances of life.

The Government of one of the six Australian states is already proposing to invite some 6000 British boys and to start them in life, while the Scout movement plans to keep a steady stream flowing out to the Commonwealth. The fact, too, has not been lost sight of that there are at least 1,700,000 surplus women in the mother country as against a deficiency in the colonies and that there is an ever-increasing demand abroad for domestic help.

STRATEGY SHOWN IN DAIL SESSION

DUBLIN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Saturday afternoon is no time for An Dail to sit—so feel the press and so feel many of the members, but, as Michael Collins explained, a further sitting on Saturday meant that the executive of the Government would have to give up their Saturday afternoon's fun and he wanted the others who were responsible for the delay to share in the deprivation.

One of the interesting figures who attends regularly as a spectator of An Dail is Mrs. Terence McSweeney. She is irrevocably wedded to the Republican cause, which she feels sure is the cause for which her husband gave his life. But she forgets that had he lived he would, as Michael Collins and many others have done, have had to reconsider the set of circumstances which appeared in the working out of the Irish problem. When Terence McSweeney suffered his self-imposed martyrdom, England was not ready to offer to Ireland the very generous terms of the treaty. Until the signing of that treaty the Sinn Fein movement stood as one man but after that they were divided into treaty and anti-treaty parties and though their relatives claim that these men would all have been on the anti-treaty side, yet no one could have told three months before the signing of the treaty which way Michael Collins or Eamon de Valera would vote.

Word comes through that an agreement has at least been reached and signed by all, Arthur Griffith alone disagreeing. The hands of the clock point to 4.10 but no one will object to spending a Saturday afternoon indoors if the news they are finally to hear is that the country is to be saved the horrors of civil war.

At 4.35 one door opens and the vast majority of An Dail members pour in. It is quite evident that the real Dail meeting has been held elsewhere. The public will now hear the result. Judging by their faces the members are not exactly beaming over the results of the terms of agreement. Absolute silence falls on the room as the speaker takes his place and commences to speak. He explains that an agreement has at last been reached between all contending parties. After the terms of agreement have been read, Mr. Griffith rises and puts the resolution:

"I moved yesterday the motion which is still before the house on the elections, and with the leave of the House I now ask that the motion be amended to this—Subject to the agreement arrived at between the Minister of Finance and Mr. de Valera and approved by Dail Eireann, an election is hereby declared for the following constituencies. I now ask the leave of the House to substitute that for the motion I have already proposed, and I understand that both sides have agreed and I formally move the amendment."

It is seconded by Eamon de Valera and passed unanimously. One wonders whether Mr. Griffith purposely tried to push on the election resolution in order to force his opponents to a definite decision.

Japanese Women Forge Ahead Toward Goal of Full Equality

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17—For a highly civilized people, the status of Japanese women would seem incredibly low did one not remember that the "westernization" of Japan is of recent origin. Little more than a half-century ago, that country had yet to emerge from feudalism, and for only 35 years has it enjoyed a written Constitution. Still, considering that deep-rooted Asiatic prejudice which even in the most enlightened circles would make of woman her husband's chattel—considering also her peculiar isolation from all progressive thought, the rise of the Japanese woman is one of the big achievements of modern times.

Two things which at first sight seem the antithesis of each other—Christianity and the industrial system—are responsible, chiefly, for that rapid rise, still a startling novelty to the people of Japan. The subjection of women was part and parcel of the national religion—a mixture of Buddhism and Confucianism—and it is not surprising therefore that the spread of Christianity brought a radical change of opinion on this point. Still, it was the factory which crystallized incipient thought, and precipitated the feminist movement in Japan.

Some Model Factories in Japan

There are some model factories there, conducted in full accordance with the most up-to-date theories of industrial welfare. But they are the exception rather than the rule. Factory conditions for most women and girls—of whom 200,000 enter industrial life each year—are so bad that even the docile "people who do not count" have been led to protest against them. Here again it is the Christians—mainly through the instrumentality of the Young Women's Christian Association, which is doing magnificient work among the women of the East—who have had the courage to express their views. For in spite of the fact that women are forbidden by law to attend political meetings in any capacity whatever, various women's societies have sprung up all over the country, many of which include parliamentary enfranchisement in their programs.

The Women's Christian Reform Society, founded about 30 years ago in the interest of temperance and morality, is now working mainly for the vote, seeing in it the key to all other state reforms. The New Women's Association also places suffrage foremost in its demands for complete emancipation, and has a monthly organ, Josei Domie (Women's League), which promulgates its views.

About a year ago an attempt was made to repeal the law which bars women from political meetings. The motion passed the lower House of Representatives, but was thrown out by the House of Peers. Since then, public opinion has advanced so rapidly that this archaic enactment cannot long continue, and Japan is changing so rapidly, in almost every respect, that it would not be surprising if some small measure of enfranchisement were soon conferred.

It might be argued that the Japanese women are hardly ready for political power. But apart from the fact this is generally a reactionary argument, they have shown an amazing eagerness to grasp and to make the most of the opportunities which have come their way in the last few years. They are availing themselves more and more of the extended facilities for higher education, placed at their disposal chiefly through the individual effort of Japanese women who have made no small sacrifices to accomplish their object. Elementary education today is compulsory, both for girls and boys. There also are two secondary training colleges for girls and the Women's University, with a curriculum intended to include what is best in the culture of both East and West.

Modern Education Provided

A more modern education is provided by the Women's Christian College, founded recently by the Union Institution, which has a Japanse principal and dean. But the fact that the Imperial University, the Tokio Art Academy, and the Wasseda University have, within the last year, thrown open their doors to women, is an even more auspicious sign of the times.

Women are entering the professions, as well as the factories. Several hundred have qualified as doctors, and there are not a few women journalists. A few months ago, the first female fire brigade was established, and is said to be doing excellent work. Still more remarkable perhaps, the Presbyterian General Assembly has declared in favor of sex equality, and a church in Tokyo has put this into effect by appointing eight women elders, seven of whom are Japanese.

Since the World War, the women of Japan have shown their great desire for international peace, and are working strenuously for it, along with their campaign for enfranchisement—a significant as well as a good augury, and one which should help to counteract any militaristic ambition on the part of the men!

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Work for Better Tenements in the Name of Octavia Hill Flourishes

AT THE recent Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, London, Neville Chamberlain paid special tribute to the work of Women House Property Managers, and said that if the number of these managers could be increased, slums would become evils of the past. The value of women managers may also be gauged from the fact that some were invited to sit on the recent committee appointed by the Minister of Health to consider and advise on the best methods for dealing with such areas. Mr. Chamberlain was chairman of this committee and the report issued under his direction strongly advised that local authorities should purchase bad areas, and hand over the management of the houses to Miss Hill's successors, many of whom are working in London.

Women House Property Managers owe their existence, as is well known, to the magnificent pioneer work of Miss Octavia Hill, London's greatest housing reformer, and a census of houses and lettings managed by the association has recently been issued.

Phenomenal Growth

Since its first inception in 1864, the expansion of Miss Hill's association has been little short of phenomenal. Even in the lifetime of its founder the movement had passed beyond Miss Hill's immediate control, the original three small houses in a poor part of Marylebone, purchased with Ruskin's money in 1865, having multiplied to between 1800 and 1900 houses and flats in various parts of London.

The recent census returns give 4788 distinct lettings in north, south, east and west London, with an additional 300 to 340 lettings scattered about in the vicinity, 251 lettings in Edinburgh, 150 in Manchester, 197 in Sheffield, 300 in Lincoln, 41 in Langwith, 216 in Amersham and rural Bucks, 152 in Welwyn Garden City, and 150 in Shirehampton, near Bristol. They comprise cottages, flats and tenements, varying from one to four rooms, and each is under the management of members of Miss Hill's association directly responsible to the owners.

In Edinburgh, the Edinburgh Social Union, founded in 1885 as a direct outcome of Miss Hill's influence, controls 26 properties. Twenty of these properties consist of "made down" houses in the old part of Edinburgh. Situated on the long, narrow ridge that runs between the Castle and the Palace, and within the very walls that once sheltered the old nobility of Scotland, they are one of Edinburgh's most characteristic features.

Parks and Gardens

Miss Octavia Hill's love of open spaces is well known, and most of the areas controlled by her methods have perpetuated these ideals. At Walworth, London, where about 800 families are housed, the tenants have had allotments since 1908, with annual shows of flowers and vegetables equal in excellence to those grown in country districts, while on some crown property near Regent's Park, which the Office of Works has recently handed over to an experienced house property manager, originally trained by Miss Hill, an ancient market once used for the sale of hay and straw is now being converted into a public garden and children's playground.

Women' House Property Managers are no longer a volunteer corps as in the early days of the movement, but members of an accredited profession. In addition to the 12 months' training provided by Miss Hill's association, which includes collecting rents, overseeing repairs, keeping accounts, and a knowledge of sanitary laws and social science, students are now expected to take the examination of the sanitary inspectors' board. The examination of the surveyor's institution is also open to women candidates, while a degree in estate management has recently been granted by London University, a college of estate management, where this degree can be prepared for, having been opened last year.

During the last 10 years the fame of the Octavia Hill system of house management has spread to Holland, Sweden, and America, while inquiries from Canada are now being received. All the municipal house property in Amsterdam is being managed by women trained according to Miss Hill's methods, and 13 women managers are now working there under a chief woman manager originally trained by Miss Hill. In the United States the model dwellings of Philadelphia were promoted by the Octavia Hill Association of that city, which was founded in 1896.

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh

Reconstructed House in White Horse Close, Edinburgh

Bog Beauties of the Northland

THE sphagnum is the foster mother of orchids. Without its power to hold moisture and coolness in summer, to stop the deep penetration of frost, with its fibrous structure in winter, these quaint, beautiful creatures of the deep wood could not exist. The sphagnums do much for the welfare of the world. It is their compacted carbonized fragments that make peat for the hearth fires of northern nations. They build out bogs along lake margins which in the passing of centuries become meadows. They climb the very mountains of the north, furnishing soil and root-hold for Alpine plants which in turn nourish northern animals. Without sphagnums the cold regions of the earth would be barren, lifeless wastes.

All these works of the sphagnums are utilitarian. I like these mosses best because they cherish the orchids, quaint, shy and very lovely, an esthetic service worth more than all. Not all orchids set their roots in sphagnum. The rarest and most beautiful do in all northern woods.

When in June the full thrill of summer comes to the mountain bogs of New England a thousand forms of wild life appear from the moss that has held them safe through bitter winter cold. Its iced fluff, seemingly so chill, has really been a blanket holding corm and rootstock safe, cool but not frozen, resting and gaining strength for the upward plunge of spring growth when warmth shall release the birds. Thus June brings a thousand dainty lovelinesses to the wood, none more regal than the rosy, white-petaled, showy lady's slipper, queen of the moccasin flowers.

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What alchemy of the winter goes to the making of these queen flowers of the high bogs of the Berkshires of Massachusetts, of the Green and White Mountains of northern New England? I do not know. The whiteness of the snow is in their petals and the rich rose of winter dawns deepens in the pink on them. They catch the eye from afar, set, as they often are, against deep shadows that are edged with glowing green from filtered sunshine. When these bloom all the wild bee life troops forth from the bog in scintillant adoration. The honey bees of the hive are bustling, industrious, bourgeois creatures, interesting, no doubt. The wild bees of the wood are not of their class. Swift of flight, slender of build, scintillant often with marvelous colors of rainbow greens and purples, they are the very aristocracy of wildwood insect life. They do not store honey, they seek it.

It is fitting that these flashing aristocrats should find the honey in the hearts of these beauties of the bog. The arrival must be like the fulfillment of an enchantment for both bee and flower. The royal visitors to royalty easily find an entrance to the rose lip of the corolla. In gorgeous garments they enter where inner decorations of pink and gold, tipped with sweets—honey guides—show the way. Then they pass on to the exit, where the queen's accolade, lightly falling on their shoulder, showers the visitor with pollen gold. Some of this, as he leaves the next plant, is left in largess on the waiting stigma, and the cross fertilization of the flower so necessary in the economy of nature is secured.

I do not find that the hive bees know the way to the sweets thus spread in the hearts of the mocassin flowers. Set in gardens which the wild bees do not visit, the plants often thrive and produce bloom for a year or two, but after the passing of the flowers the seed pods wither and do not develop as in the forest bogs, for want of the visits of the proper insects.

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A bumblebee, captured with gloves, and placed upon the flower plunged within the opening lip of the petal as if it were his very home. Getting out, however, proved to be a different matter. It was amusing to see the antics he performed in order to get free. The flanged lip of the petal bent easily inward to let him in; pushing against it from within closed it and he could not get out that way though his plunging attempts swayed the flower from side to side and the uproar of his embarrassment sounded angrily from within. Presently he calmed down a bit, saw the light at the exit beneath the stigma and crowded his way out there.

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Whether the passage thus made is by the dainty knights of the forest or the blundering bourgeois bumblebee the result is the same in the end. The pollen is powdered upon the passing bee's shoulders and as he goes through the next flower, reaches the stigma first and insures cross fertilization. It is because of this peculiar structure of the flower and this need of the wild bees for the reproduction of the species that the most beautiful orchids cling so closely to their mountain homes where the cool sphagnum builds the bogs in the high hills. If you take them away from the one or the other they may linger but they cannot live. In part because of this need of special locality and in part because their beauty too often causes their extinction at the hands of thoughtless man the showy lady's slipper is rare and increasingly so. Locali ies in the northern Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts and in southern Vermont still show these flowers in late June but they are far less easily found in groups than they once were. An enthusiastic botanist in this region, a score of years ago, counted 42 full grown flowers, many stems bearing two blossoms, in a compact colony covering a space about two feet square, a wonderful aggregation of superb and dainty beauty.

With the showy lady's slipper, in the sphagnum bogs of the high hills, one may expect to find other cypripediums, the larger and the smaller yellow lady's slippers, glowing like gold against the deep shadows and perhaps—but for this one must be keen to see and lucky as well—the ram's head. This last may be found in the sphagnum itself, or on higher, drier ground. The ram's head is a tiny bloom when compared with the other cypripediums, peculiarly conical in shape, the brown-pink sepals all free and so twisted as to suggest the horns of a ram while the labellum is the head.

The ram's head moccasin flower is rated by botanists as one of the rarest on the continent of North America and it is one of the smallest to be found in New England. Probably more specimens have been found in the Green Mountains of Vermont than elsewhere.

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With the rare cypripediums in the sphagnum bogs of the north grow the arethusas, less showy perhaps, but rarely beautiful as they lift pink heads above the wild meadow grasses. Even the botanist may never find the ram's head. The showy and the yellow lady's slippers grow rare in distant and secluded bogs. Almost any meadow that contains sphagnum moss may have its group of rose pink arethusas. From Newfoundland to Minnesota and south in the hills to the Carolinas the tiny bulbs hide in the moist moss, the slender, grass-like scape shoot up and bear the single pink flower, high where the wild bees may surely find it. For, as in the moccasin flowers, the arethusas depend on them for the continuation of the species. Above the throat of the flower are three banners and a hood of purple; below it a lip drooping and blotched with purple and yellow, a fine landing stage for the scintillant bee. Climbing upward from this he probes for the nectar well, set deep below the hood. Here, over his head, is a curved column beneath which he must poke to get to the honey. As he goes in the stigma catches what pollen he may have on his fuzzy shoulders, brought from another flower. As he backs out the lid of the cunning little pollen box on the very outer end of the column catches in his back, automatically opens and thus dusts him with more pollen for the next flower.

With the arethusa may grow also pogonia and calopogon so much like the arethusa as to be confused with it by the average flower seeker.

These are by no means all the orchid beauties of the northland bogs. Of North American orchids there are at least 150, of which New England is rich with 50 or so of the most beautiful. In one little valley of the Berkshire Hills, that of the Hoosac River, an enthusiastic flower lover has noted 40.

The Women of Vermont Name Their Poet Laureate

LONDON discovered Robert Frost; the people of the United States have taken possession of him. Last autumn the University of Michigan called him to Ann Arbor to be the campus lion and now the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Vermont has elected him poet laureate.

The tribute from the University of Michigan came as praise for his knowledge and his workmanship, for the careful structure of his verse, the clean, strong diction, the living dialect, and for the thorough foundation which he has built for himself in appreciation of the work of the great poets who have gone before him: Wordsworth, Whitman, Lowell and Emerson.

The tribute from the women of Vermont comes as recognition of his insight and sympathy. Farmers' wives he understands—both their troubles and their joys. He likes best to write of them and of those aspects of nature with which they are well acquainted. He writes of children, too, and sometimes, notably in his first book, "A Boy's Will," about himself. But he is no Byron, holding the center of his self-erected stage from rise to fall of curtain. Every year he turns more and more from introspection to dramatic narrative.

His Own People

To be sure the scene has usually been laid in New Hampshire for it is there that he has spent most of his life, although he was born in California, educated in Massachusetts and discovered in London, as already remarked. Two books of his were first published by Englishmen and the poems first praised by English critics, but of England he has nothing to say. His concern is all with unnamed farms in the Granite Hills, or occasionally with Coos, or with Lancaster, or Lunenburg, just across the state line. Even after he has spent almost a year in the middle west, his admirers do not expect as much as a stanza on Cold Water or Ypsilanti. One people he has chosen to know well, to call them his own and through them to portray all human nature.

"North of Boston" and "Mountain Interval" are full of verses which show how well he has succeeded.

Mary sat musing on the lamp-flame at the table
Waiting for Warren. When she heard his step,
She ran on tip-toe down the darkened passage
To meet him in the doorway with the news
And put him on his guard. "Silas is back."
She pushed him outward with her through the door
And shut it after her. "Be kind," she said.
She took the market things from Warren's arms
And set them on the porch, then drew him down
To sit beside her on the wooden steps.

And when she had told him of the return of a hired man, who came to them in need expecting to find home, they were silent.

Part of a moon was falling down the west,
Dragging the whole sky with it to the hills.
Its light poured softly in her lap. She saw
And spread her apron to it. She put out her hand
Among the harp-like morning glory strings,
Taut with the dew from garden bed to eaves,
As if she played unheard the tenderness
That wrought on him beside her in the night.

This is only one of the moods of his women: some frolicsome, like the neighbor who had a garden when she was a girl; some garrulous and homely like the housekeeper who felt that she was built in the house like a big church organ; others terrible and pathetic.

Without doubt, it is this the women of Vermont have appreciated, this understanding of their kind, together with a very fine discernment of the familiar yet usually unnoticed beauties of nature—the blue of the blueberry, which is only "a mist from the breath of the wind, a tarnish that goes with a touch of the hand," and the snow going down hill

In water of a slender April rill
That flashes tall through last year's withered brake
And dead weeds like a disappearing snake.

Not a Writer of Free Verse

But of all things it is most absurd to think of Robert Frost as a writer of free verse. The women of Vermont have not become Greenwich Villagers to rally to the All But Lost Cause of Free Verse. His verse is scarcely more free than Shakespeare's, certainly no more free than Beaumont and Fletcher's, who also made liberal use of run-over lines. In no sense is it free verse in the modern sense, in spite of what a doggereler recently said in a New York newspaper Dunciad. Free Verse Robert has certainly not suffered a Frost.

With laureateships go duties—at least so it has been in England. Occasional verse and promotion of tradition and high standards have been expected of Tennyson, Bridges and the others. Perhaps the women of Vermont are asking merely these. Onlookers can only hope that the honor will not entail lecture tours and that not too many automobiles will draw up in a yard of the farm in South Shaftsbury, Vt., which Frost recently has taken for the summer.

Other men can lecture, act the part of literary lion with grace, can even guide aspiring writers of verse. What Robert Frost can do best, no one else can do at all.

Photograph by De Witt Ward, New York

Robert Frost, by Anoldo Du Chene

Improving the Grazing Range of the American Far West

THE true story or history of livestock grazing over the public domain and the national forests of the far western states since the buffalo were first backed off the plains by the cattlemen and the mountain bighorn was introduced to his domesticated fleece-bearing relative, is almost as lively and interesting as the history of the settlements themselves.

Since that half century ago when the first summer cattle migration began from the Texas plains by the overland route to the cool, luscious ranges of Wyoming and Montana, there has been a vast annual hegira of cattle and sheep from the valley and plains areas in winter to the mountain slopes in summer, thus utilizing with abandon every acre of range that offered a wisp of food.

The national forest or summer range of most western cattle and sheep, so highly important because more luxuriant, and available when stock are being fattened, have long been administered by the Government for the benefit of all and for the special favor of none. They have also been managed on the sound and far-seeing policy that best suits the perpetuity of the range itself and the posterity of its users.

Hence the overstocking, depreciation, and destruction of these ranges have been very largely prevented, and much has been done to regulate the occupancy of such areas to the seasons most suitable to the range itself, and to reseed and rehabilitate the pastures so that more stock may be supported and be better fed.

Outside the National Forests

But the far greater areas of the public domain outside the national forests, which are grazed largely in winter in most states, are not restricted to grazing in any manner except by the moral "rights" of precedent and priority. Since these ranges belong to no one and the livestock ownerships vary from year to year, and since weather conditions, particularly too much or too little snow, very rigidly controls the grazing in occasional years, practically nothing has been done in the interests of the range itself, nor for the interests of the future users of the range.

The result has been that while the supporting capacity of the average so-called desert grazing range for the six winter months in the plateau states is only about one sheep for each 10 acres, or one steer for each 75 acres, the productivity has gradually decreased because of intensive use and of general abuse.

To meet this condition and correct these influences the national forest service has long maintained range management experts whose duty it has been to ascertain by minute examination the number, character, quality, and food value of the forage plants on a given area, and to determine by experimental practice just how many cattle, sheep, or horses such a range will support, and just what injury results to the forage by being grazed by the different animals, and just what the limit of safety is for the preservation of the range in the matter of dates of occupancy, especially in connection with the natural reseeding of the pastures.

Courses on Range Management

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the western states have done more or less work, educationally and experimentally, along range management lines, but usually the investigations have been made in connection with other work. Certain livestock organizations have also given some attention toward the preservation of their own ranges, though up to the present little of importance has been done outside the national forests along this line.

There has, however, just now been established in the University of California a department of range management, which is to begin functioning with the autumn school term this year, under the Division of Forestry School of Agriculture. Dr. Arthur W. Sampson, for 15 years Plant Ecologist in the United States Forest Service, in charge of the Great Basin grazing experiment for the service in central Utah since 1912, has accepted the chair of range management, as an associate professor.

A course of lectures on range management that was begun last January for prospective range, livestock and forestry men was so surprisingly well patronized that the school heads authorized the establishment of the new department. The course, according to Dr. Sampson, will be a full four-year curriculum, covering the fundamentals of livestock husbandry, particularly as connected with ranging, forestry, and forage and feeding. The grazing specialists in the course will spend one year of the four at the university farm at Davis, Cal. Here they will pursue such courses as livestock judging, breeds and breeding, practical genetics, feeds and feeding, and so forth. In addition a summer camp session will form a part of the regular work. One month of this period will be spent in a special surveying camp and six weeks on a typical cattle and sheep range.

A very promising and fertile field of operations will be in the experimental reseeding of the grazing ranges of California, so greatly in need of the magic influence of wise and well-directed range management effort. At the very portals of the university the Berkeley Hills have been over grazed for many years.

Of the 100,000,000 acres of land in California, only about 5 per cent is in farm crops, about 20 per cent is in national forests, 21 per cent is deeded grazing lands, and approximately 54 per cent is unappropriated public domain. It has been estimated that under judicious management the supporting capacity of this range, as well as the public domain of many western states, may be increased 25 per cent.

The Knights Bachelor Demand an Insignia

It was a mere coincidence that just on the eve of King George's birthday, when the birthday honors were under consideration, the Knights Bachelor should begin to grumble. They held the annual dinner of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, and proclaimed aloud that they had no insignia as an outward manifest symbol of their knighthood.

Neither the Heralds College nor the Society of Antiquaries has been moved to action, but the plaint of the Knights Bachelor has not gone unheard, and various suggestions have been made to relieve them in their distress. It is pointed out—one hopes to their comfort—that they represent the oldest grade of chivalry. Originally all knights were knights of the spur, or equites aurati, because their spurs were gilt, while the spurs of their esquires were of silver or white metal. But the trouble is this—that the motor car has ousted the horse, and the knight has less use for spurs than at any time since the days of Saladin.

"If we sum up the principal ensigns of knighthood," says Ashmole the antiquary, "we shall find that they have been or are a horse, gold ring, shield and lance, a belt and sword, gilt spurs, and a gold chain or collar." Half these things are out of date and useless. While other knights have stars, or crosses, broad ribbons, or garters at the knee, so that all may know them, the poor Knights Bachelor are insigniaess. They thing of Athelstan, who was invested with a purple garment set with gems, and a Saxon sword with a golden sheath, and they refuse to be comforted.

It has been suggested, half seriously and half humorously, that as shield and lance, belt and sword are out of date, that the Knights Bachelor shall wear a purple waistcoat, or carry a gold golf club. In some other ranks of distinction the knights wear plaquet of gold and yellow enamel with blue dragons, decorated with a background of green and white. Why not let the Knights Bachelor do the same?

The Knights of the Garter have their stall plates, as you may see in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; why not let the Knights Bachelor have their breastplates? Failing that they may be content to wear a gold chain or collar round the neck, in the design of which the spur might find a place. They would look like the messengers of the House of Commons, it is true, but they would have something to show that, as far as insignia goes, they are the equal of other men who call themselves knight.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Danish Art of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century

Special from Monitor Bureau

STOCKHOLM, May 9—The portrait of Albert Thorvaldsen, Denmark's world-famed sculptor, by Christoph Wilhelm Eckersberg, "the father of Danish painting," which an eminent Danish critic has called "the most precious jewel of Danish art," seems a befitting introduction to the following brief notes on a wonderfully representative exhibition of Danish art from the first half of the nineteenth century, now being held at the Royal Academy, Stockholm. This exhibition, to fall back upon sporting parlance, is a return match in response to the exhibition of Swedish art from the eighteenth century recently held in Copenhagen.

The two collections, both containing the flower of the respective periods they represent—museums, other public institutions and private owners alike having come forward in the most spontaneous manner with the loan of their best treasures—resemble each other inasmuch as they both give expression to national characteristics.

Yet, although the Swedish exhibition was thoroughly Swedish, there was about it also a certain atmosphere of internationalism; it was a true child of the period, hearing the marks of contemporary Paris and London influences on Swedish art, whereas the Danish exhibition in Stockholm is Danish to its very core. Sweden if not exactly affluent during the decades in question was still, so to speak, leading the life of a grand seigneur, while Denmark was poor, dependant upon tilling her own land, figuratively as literally—conditions the impress of which was made manifest in almost every field.

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The early half of the nineteenth century, never-the-less, was a golden age in Danish art and literature, both deeply rooted in a patriotism which seemed to raise everything to a higher level, stripping it of all tawdry and cheap embellishments, discarding all merely superficial effects. The keynote is in most cases a refined and often touching sincerity, a tender appreciation of beauties which artists from bigger and perhaps more worldly countries might have passed carelessly by, if they did not entirely fail to discern them.

When Eckersberg, who was born in Slesvig and after some years sojourn in Paris and Rome became professor at the Royal Academy in Copenhagen in 1818, "planted his easel in the fields," he struck what has been the keynote of the best in Danish painting ever since, even if the last few decades have witnessed new and brilliant efforts springing from other sources.

The study of nature, a humble, loving study, became the alpha and omega of a cluster of Danish painters whose fame may never spread to the great cities of the great world, but whose work is worth "much pure gold." The writer has known more than one of such Danish painters, venerable workers in the temple of art, who virtually spent their life in the midst of the nature they loved and revered, and who faithfully repaired to the moorland, the forest, or the seashore every year, as early as the weather would let them.

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It was a treat to rummage in their drawers and haul forth one delightful bit after another, not sketches so much as studies, lovely, intimate studies of all the beauties of earth bestowed upon man, land and sea—for the Danes of old love the sea, field and forest; home and home circle. Many of these nineteenth century painters were great masters also from the technical point of view—how could it, with their devotion and lofty ideals, be otherwise—but virtuosity was with them not the primary consideration. They wanted, as one of the best—J. Th. Lundbye—phrased it, to "paint their beloved Denmark with the simplicity and modesty which is so characteristic of it."

The Stockholm exhibition comprises 233 paintings, many of small dimensions, the work of 23 artists, with the exception of Eckersberg and C. A. Jensen, born respectively in 1783 and 1792, and Kölle (1827), all born within the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a wonderful group. Although they remained so true to the Danish spirit, they made many a pilgrimage to that promised land of all artists—Italy. One of them, Constantin Hansen, was born in Rome (Paris had in the meantime lost much of its attraction). Eckersberg's portrait of Thorvaldsen was painted in Rome and the collection contains quite a number of Italian subjects.

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It seems almost invidious to single out any one of these painters from his fellows, still a few names should be recorded. First and foremost C. W. Eckersberg, who has so many of the other 22 for his disciples, and into most of whom perhaps he instilled his love of Italy as a kind of second fatherland in the arts. His range of motifs was very wide and the sea and its shores often inspired him, and his brushwork as well as his conception, to say nothing of the draughtsmanship, are in many cases simply superb. From the same century hails C. A. Jensen, the brilliant portrayer, who is represented by a score of portraits that rival the best in clear and vivid expressiveness.

W. Marstraud, by a quarter of a century Eckersberg's junior, was the most prolific and perhaps the most gifted of this group of artists. Like other great masters he compassed an astounding amount of work, drawings, sketches, paintings, finding subjects that appealed to him in many lands and in almost every sphere, brilliant, profuse, a delightful colorist and a sparkling humorist.

In the domain of landscape, so typically Danish, men like Kölle, Lundbye, P. C. Skovgaard and one who became the Nestor among his comrades, Vilhelm Kyhn, stand out. They all had their artistic individuality but were all delightful in their sincerity and their devotion, with their open eye for the beauty of the Danish landscape. The writer feels tempted, in conclusion, to pay a passing tribute to Vilhelm Kyhn, such a fine old giant, such an enchanting painter, better than whose glorious sunsets, than whose drifting clouds chasing each other leisurely across a midsummer's sky, than whose gathering storm over a Danish moorland, than whose lyric poetic conception he knows of none.

G. B.

Oriental Paintings in the British Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1—The new series of Oriental paintings at the British Museum hangs as orderly as an exhibition of the Royal Academy. One of the first things one notes is a delightfully soft painting upon a substance that might have been plaster. It had been cut from the rock of one of the Ajunta caves in India, and was believed to be over 1800 years old. It may have been a yard across. It consisted of an outline drawing in black and terra cotta, of scantily clad but intelligent looking men and women, all with the wide eyes and broad nostrils that proclaimed them to be of pre-Aryan stock. They were of the folk that Alexander the Great found in India, the builders of the graded road of the Malakhand Pass, and of the temples of Taxila, which were all destroyed in the waves of central Asian barbarism that swept our India subsequently.

Row after row of paintings are there, dating from the first century to the eighteenth. Many of them retain most brilliant coloring, and have not even lost gold-leaf embellishments added to them by the original artists. They cover the ancient pictorial art of Persia, Central Asia, China, and Japan. They are painted on every kind of substance from stone and wood to silk and paper. They depict the people, their occupations, their buildings, their clothes, their weapons, and the objects of their worship, and thus afford an insight into the past that no history however detailed can give.

Delicate pictorial art is there which was evolved in Persia in the Middle Ages, and was afterward carried to India by Moghul invaders, who superimposed it upon the cruder and more ornate work they found. How this art was first absorbed and developed and then gradually debased, until the confused Indian type reasserted itself in the later paintings of Moghul Delhi, can all be traced in the original.

It is even possible from the collection to follow out the dim relation which connected the Maurian India of Palipotra, in western Bengal, with the fire worshipers of ancient Babylon, a connection which explains the existence of Ziarat Towers and other Babylonian features of architecture in places like the buried city of Taxila in the Punjab.

Some of the best preserved of the paintings have been dug up out of the Gobi desert in Central Asia, where in the ninth and tenth centuries A. D. flourishing cities were overwhelmed by waves of rolling sand, as the climate changed, and what had previously been cultivation went back into arid wilderness. The dryness of this wilderness is held to account for the fact that these paintings are sometimes almost like new. They are largely in the form of temple banners, colored with riotous confusions of Hindu and Buddhistic imagery. One large green figure covered an entire banner. It was of human shape clothed in little more than a pink halo and a few garlands. The figure carried what might almost have been a Mills bomb. This bomb appropriately represented a thunderbolt, and had enabled its bearer to be identified as the mythical Alokitesvara—spirit of Compassion—which was once a subject of wide-spread reverence.

Some of the finest pictures in the collection are Persian figure studies, which afford brilliant color contrasts combined with marvelous delicacy of line. One of them depicts a Persian warrior in padded war panopy of brilliant yellow, advancing with drawn sword across a vivid green landscape, to rescue a madder colored maiden from a lion of fiery red.

Reproduced by permission of the International Theater Exhibition

Costume Designs by Soudeikine

The International Theater Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 6.

THE exhibition now open at the Victoria and Albert Museum represents a landmark in the history of the European theater. Not since the sixteenth century, probably, has there been so widespread an interest in the more technical aspects of stage production, and the splendid collection now on view in London is evidence that this interest is well justified by the practical development of the art of stage design as it is now practiced in the United States, in England, and in most of the countries on the Continent of Europe.

The present exhibition owes its existence to an international committee who brought it together at Amsterdam during the early part of this year. Its success there encouraged a variety of organizations and individuals in London to attempt its transference to the English capital; a fund was raised by the British Drama League, and the Board of Education offered the hospitality of the great museum at South Kensington for a six weeks' exhibition. Thus the opening of the exhibition signalizes an attempt at co-operation between the State and the stage which is of happy augury to those who hold that the drama is rightly the concern of the educational authority in any country which desires to be called civilized.

Craig and Appia

Among the initiators of the exhibition at Amsterdam, Mr. Gordon Craig held a foremost place, and in London he shares with the Italian Appia a whole gallery. It is interesting to see the work of these two artists side by side, and to realize their affinity in the art of pictorial selection and in their genius for suggesting the rhythm of stage life by the simplest means. The framed designs are usually in monochrome, and one misses the light which should paint these neutral backgrounds with rich coloring. In the models themselves, shown in semi-darkness and lit from inside by electricity, Craig shows himself a master in the art of suggesting distance and space. He is a master of perspective, and through these long corridors, and passages that seem never to end, one imagines strange processional dramas revealing the aspirations of a heroic world.

From the United States has arrived as special exhibit, but at the press view the models and designs were not yet removed from their packing cases. There were, however, several examples of American work which had been shown at Amsterdam. One was struck by the lightness and grace of the designs. Americans share these qualities to a higher degree than that found in the work of the European countries.

France has not much to show. M. Firmin Gémier sends a scene for "Faust," and the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier has two designs showing the interior of the theater. The Comédie Française is also represented by a fine stage-setting.

But it is the German, Austrian and Russian section which has the fullest representation. Stern sends a particularly thorough collection of work done for the Rheinhardt Theater. But Larinow, Gontcharova, and Theodore Komisarjevsky are also well represented. Bakst, alone among the foremost artists of the Continent, is conspicuous by his absence.

In the English section we see examples by all the best-known artists of the modern school, Ricketts, Wilkinson, Rutherston, Lovat-Fraser, Macdermott, and many newer men whose reputations are still in the making. Altogether it is a show so full of life and promise that to do it justice in one visit is impossible. It is much to be hoped that the United States will soon have the opportunity of viewing the show.

G. W.

An American 'Etching Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—An unbroken sequence of exhibitions of prints is carried on by the New York Public Library, either special shows to commemorate some distinguished figure in the arts, to illustrate some technical or historical aspect of the graphic arts, or to show the recent accessions of the library's print department.

An exceptionally interesting collection of etchings, dry points, and lithographs by Whistler is being displayed through the summer. All his well-known qualities are illustrated by a comprehensive selection of his better known plates, together with many rare and seldom exhibited prints.

Such early plates as "The Unsafe Tenement," "Street at Sauverne," "Billingsgate," "La Vielle aux Locques," and "Becquet," are familiar enough to the average gallery visitor. Also such examples as "Battersea Bridge" (which Wedmore alludes to as "one of the noblest, most spacious, most refined of Mr. Whistler's visions of the Thames"), the lovely dry point, "Weary," "Rotherhithe," "Old Putney Bridge," and the "Forge," continue the well-known story of his artistic successes in these mediums.

But unsuspected qualities of fresh observation, surety of touch, and boldness of composition were revealed in a score or more of lesser-known prints as instanced in a Zorn-like "Guitar Player," in a dramatic rendering of a "Shipbuilders' Yard," in a rare and delicate vision of "Steamboats Off the Tower." "Fishing Boats, Hastings," "The Little Putney," a slight but vivid piece of delineation, full of the sense of sunlight and air, and a very rare and poetical dry point, "Battersea, Dawn," are three more plates which indicate the enormous range of Whistler's accomplishments as an etcher. There are several softly tinted lithographs in this exhibition, and all of Whistler's many manifestoes, catalogues, and writings on matters of art.

The last of a series illustrating various aspects of American life as recorded by the graphic arts is captioned "American Scenery in Prints." It traces the history of prints, which opens with the quaint, early line and stipple engravings, cold and severe in spite of the delicate and masterly handling. Aquatints of the early nineteenth century follow, among them an interesting rendering of the Palisades of the Hudson.

Then come the later line engravings of the so-called "Bank Note Period"; another group is of the New York Etching Club Period, where the technique begins to gain in freedom and the true sense of etching appears in the sensitive and incisive line. The present-day section includes examples of such men as Burr, Dougherty, Sturges, Cadwallader, and Washburn.

Recent accessions are shown in the Stuart Gallery. A large and varied collection of wood-block prints includes examples by William and Marguerite Zorsch, the former's strong decorative sense and love of fantastic form finding complete and harmonious expression in this medium. Allen Lewis, in a series of illustrations for a "Journey to Bagdad," W. A. Dwiggins, Gustave Baumann, Adolph Treidler, J. J. Lankes, and others are represented.

The most interesting etchings added to the library collection are by C. R. W. Nevinson, the well-known English artist, whose geometrical treatment of nature is seen most successfully applied to a view of lower New York seen through the cabling of Brooklyn Bridge; E. Bampied, also from England, in a fine character study of supper at some almshouse; Alphonse Legros, an etcher of delicate and shimmering qualities; Steinlen, the brilliant French satirist, in a large soft-ground etching of types of French school children. Also plates by Troy Kinney, F. W. Benson, Andre Smith, Frederick Weber, N. G. Learned (portraits of Edgar Allan Poe and Paul Helleu, the famous French etcher), Thornton Oakley (lithographs of his Hog Island set), and C. Macbeth Raeburn (a fine mezzotint in color of the "McNab" by Raeburn) are worthy of study for the many interesting possibilities of these media.

R. F.

Thorvaldsen, From Portrait by C. W. Eckersberg

"Kain" in Vienna

The Burghtheater in Vienna has just staged a somewhat curious production. This, written by Dr. Anton Wildgans, is entitled "Kain." Officially described on the program as a "mythical poem," it is really a more or less dramatic version of the familiar Bible story of Cain and Abel, and Adam and Eve are also introduced as subsidiary characters. The piece is full of long philosophical dissertations, and some of the speeches rather suggest Strindberg and Nietzsche. As may be imagined, this sort of thing makes in part for monotony, and certainly interferes with the progress of the drama. Still, there is an abundance of good writing, for Dr. Wildgans is essentially a man of letters. As he is also a director of the Burghtheater, the acting and mounting are on an agreeably high plane.

EXPERTS TO STUDY CHILD PROBLEMS

Employment Certificate Meeting to Be in Boston

WASHINGTON, June 16—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announced today a conference on "Standards and Problems Concerning the Issuance of Employment Certificates to Children in Industry," to be held in Boston, July 4 and 5, between labor department officials representing the children's bureau and the National Education Association.

City and State school and labor officials will be asked, it was said, to discuss phases of employment certificate issuance with which they have had practical experience. The subjects to be discussed will include the organization and procedure of local issuing offices, the relation of certificate issuance to the enforcement of school attendance and the value of certificate office records to the student of child labor problems.

PROHIBITION NEEDS DOMINION-WIDE LAW

HAMILTON, Ont., June 7—As long as Ontario had six distilleries and 30 breweries, and the law did not prevent transportation of liquor by common carrier to the American border, there would be leakages, was the statement made today by the Rev. Ben H. Spence. Emphasising that prohibition was not the end of the temperance forces, but rather a means to the end of regenerating human society, Mr. Spence said that only a Dominion-wide enactment would suffice to illegalize the manufacture, exportation, importation and inter-provincial transportation of liquor.

"Our part is not to rejoice over past victories," said Mr. Spence, "but to gird our loins for the battles that lie ahead. Unless we maintain an alert public opinion we cannot have law stability. The minute public opinion sags, we must be on our guard and reinforce our cause with constructive temperance educational work."

The speaker thought that the Ontario Temperance Act was a good law, although not a perfect one. It must be strengthened and improved. The more prohibition was put into the Ontario Temperance Act the better law it would become.

Serge Koussevitsky Interprets Old and New Music in London

LONDON, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Serge Koussevitsky is in London conducting three concerts of his own at Queen's Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra. For the second of the series (May 25) Cortot had been engaged as pianist, and with two such eminent men in the central positions there was every reason to anticipate a fine concert. Expectation was surpassed by the performance. This lasted 2½ hours, and was absorbingly interesting throughout.

The first part of the program contained works dating from the beginning, middle, and end of the eighteenth century. In Handel's Concerto Grosso in D the splendid London Symphony strings were displayed to advantage. Another Concerto in D, by C. P. E. Bach, arranged by Maximilian Steinbach, received its first performance in London. The work is very characteristic of the sweet, but overshadowed, lonely, misunderstood genius of its composer, and deserves to take a permanent place in the repertoire for small orchestras. Still a third concerto followed, this time Beethoven's early work in C, played by Cortot. It was an absolutely perfect performance; the audience was delighted. In some inexplicable way Cortot and Koussevitsky restored to the music the abundant meaning and emotional fullness it must have had for the young Beethoven and his friends when new, and yet Cortot also managed to set it in the illuminating rays of retrospect: one could say, as the music progressed, "Here Beethoven foreshadowed his Emperor Concerto," and so forth, tracing the first indications of methods that afterward grew to maturity. This dual apprehension of the Concerto, the simultaneous realization of points of view more than 100 years apart, was delightful to follow.

The second part of the program consisted of twentieth century modern works, and Koussevitsky excelled as greatly in these as in the old classics. Ravel's Choreographic Poem "La Valse" has been much played in London of late, but never better than here. De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" (with Cortot at the piano) was equally good, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" put a pyrotechnic climax on the evening.

M. S.

VASSAR IS HOSTESS TO GIRLS' CLUBS

Industrial and Academic Workers Gather at Oldest Woman's College

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16—One thousand girls from factories and offices in six states are enjoying a week of campus life as guests of Vassar, the oldest women's college. Lantern fetes by the lake, basket ball games, hoop rolling, and a "Pageant of Woman's Opportunity" give collegiate color to this first gathering of representative industrial and academic workers.

The occasion for this meeting of working girls and students is the annual convention of the National League of Girls' Clubs, a federation of societies whose members number 100,000. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, in his address of welcome, said:

"The democracy of the curriculum is the unique achievement of the American college. We recognise no royal road to learning. It remains for us to break with one more barrier of the academic tradition—the barrier that separates those reared in the atmosphere of college from those in the great industrial heart of America.

"By means of just such organizations as the National League of Girls' Clubs it will be possible to suggest that college life in America is not exclusive, but inclusive. It is Vassar's aim to share with you in these days a taste of the best that is in college spirit, and we bid you welcome to your own feast. It was an ancient custom that every guest brought his food with him to the castle of the host so you bring to our college campus the joyous spirit of living well together that you have achieved in your club organizations.

"That is all there is in college spirit, and we know that you have learned its lesson so that it will be easy for you to extend the same spirit to the groups from all these cities here today. Our students and officers who will live with you here this week will, I know, learn much from you. Out of such contacts we shall build better colleges."

Girls from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are attending the convention.

A self-portrait of Abbott H. Thayer, painted in May, 1921, has been purchased by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., through the Milch Galleries, New York, agents of the Thayer estate. The portrait, which shows the head and shoulders life size, was exhibited last spring at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in a Thayer exhibition which included the paintings of the Thayer estate and many others loaned for the occasion. From the museum the paintings went to Washington, where they were shown at the Corcoran Gallery last month. The face of the portrait, which friends of the artist consider an excellent likeness, is turned nearly full front. A soft hat is pushed well back upon the head. Over the shoulders is something giving the effect of draperies, although it may be a coat. The emphasis in the painting is given to the face.

An Arctic Photoplay

Travel pictures, nature pictures, and such like pale to insignificance beside the new photoplay, "Nanook of the North," a recent release. It is the true story of the Eskimo, made in the actual Arctic by Robert J. Flaherty, F. R. G. S. M. for Revillon Freres and distributed by Pathé.

Mr. Flaherty, who led five William Mackenzie expeditions into North Hudson Bay regions and lived for 16 years in intimate association with the Eskimos of the Ungave Peninsula, made this production 800 miles north of civilization's most northerly outpost. Here is no manufactured plot, no semblance of reality. It is real life far more dramatic than any imagined situations; everything that life holds for the Eskimo is shown in a sympathetic manner by the camera. The picture was photographed, developed and printed in the Arctic with the assistance of the Eskimos and is a gem of photography.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH COAL COMPETITION NOT EXPECTED

Considerable Price Advance in America Before English Would Ship

NEW YORK, June 16—American coal would have to exceed $9 a ton at seaboard before British producers and shippers would find it profitable to export in quantities to the United States, Canada or the West Indies. New York coal and shipping men say talk of coal coming across is unwarranted when coal is selling at $6.10 to $6.50 at Hampton Roads.

Unless all British coal can be brought over as ballast it is useless to expect more than occasional shipments. The full cargo rate on Welsh coal is $4 a ton. This, added to the price of 21 shillings a ton f. o. b. Newcastle, $4.83, would raise the price to nearly $9, c.i.f., or at least $10 after insurance, stevedoring, lighterage and other port charges. The best admiralty coal, equivalent to Pool No. 1, sells at 28s. 6d. $6.50 a ton f. o. b. Cardiff. A full cargo on this would bring the total to $11 a ton delivered

Coal as Ballast

If any quantity were to be brought to this country regularly, as it would have to be delivered on contract, full cargo rates would have to be paid. The ballast rate, at which the steamship Watsness is carrying 4000 tons to Boston, is about $1.95 a ton. This shipment of Northumberland coal will be delivered in Boston at $6.85 to $7, which is under the present quotation on West Virginia coal at that port. It is the first shipment of British coal as ballast this year, and it is understood the mining companies in England have had inquiries in abundance since the beginning of the strike for bunker coal, to be delivered alongside at around $7 a ton.

A prominent exporter says of the cargo of bunker coal being brought on the Watsness: "Recent fixtures at ballast rate can not be taken as an indication of any great movement at this rate. As soon as orders materialize to any extent, necessity would force fixing a charter at regular full-cargo freight rates. Fixture of 8s 6d on the Watsness ballast cargo was made for the purpose of bringing the vessel to the United States at cost. Otherwise it would be forced to come with sand ballast, which would mean no return to the steamship company. The probable rate on fixtures in the future will be near $4 a ton. The full-cargo freight rate from Wales to Marseilles, 1900 miles, is 12s. 6d, $2.76, and the trans-Atlantic voyage is twice that distance."

Anthracite Possibilities

If the British mine price went down radically, $2 or so a ton, or the American price went above $9, there would no doubt develop a good market for British coal. The former is regarded as impossible, and Secretary Hoover's agreement with operators precludes the latter.

The only inquiry in England that promises to develop into an order is said to be for anthracite, if domestic sales become impossible to get in this country. Quotations range between $9.70 and $1.87. Adding the ballast rate of $1.95 would bring the total to $12.82 and nearly $14 a ton, delivered in New York, compared with $13.10 a ton charged by New York retailers.

Some coal men are inclined to discount talk of British coal exports on the ground that if it were heard shipments were under way, domestic prices on bunker coals would immediately decline to a level which would make purchasing foreign coal expensive business.

They also point to the fact that the United States has not entirely lost her foreign market as a result of the strike. The following shipments were made in April: Canada, 453,406 tons; Italy, 57,426 tons; Egypt, 11,226 tons; French Africa, 13,706 tons, and Greece, 9021 tons. Although exports were not good for May, a cargo left for Italy only last week.

GRAIN MARKET IN IRREGULAR TREND

CHICAGO, June 16—Wheat averaged higher in price today during the early dealings. Continued hot weather in the southwest acted to lift values. The opening, which varied from 1½c decline to 1¼c advance, July 1.10 to 1.10½ and September 1.10 to 1.10⅞, was followed by material gains all around, and then by something of a reaction.

After opening ⅛c to ⅜c off, July 61 to 61⅛c, corn made moderate gains.

Oats started unchanged to ¼c higher, July 33⅞, and later made a slight general advance.

Provisions lacked support.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Four cotton mills and a bleachery, all controlled by the Goddard Brothers, were opened in the Blackstone Valley, R. I., Thursday.

United States customs receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated at $340,000,000, exceeding those for any previous year in the nation's history.

The embargo on the exportation of gold from South Africa will be lifted at the end of the month, and a resumption of movement of gold to New York is expected.

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils, at principal United States ports for the week ended June 10 were 2,896,212 barrels, compared with 2,996,505 barrels in the previous week.

The United States Shipping Board will pay all claims awarded against the Emergency Fleet Corporation and has drawn for the purpose the first $5,000,000 of the $30,000,000 made available under the independent offices appropriation bill.

Rates on bankers' acceptances were generally cut by dealers Thursday, following the announcement of the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate. The new rate at 3 per cent@3¼ per cent was the lowest since the establishment of a real acceptance market. The cut in rates, however, was more or less of a flurry, and rates soon hardened again to 3¼@3¼ per cent for prime eligible banks.

MARINE EARNINGS IN 1921 SMALLER

Shrinkage Is Attributed to Restricted Immigration

In so far as net earnings were concerned, last year the most unfavorable in the experience of International Mercantile Marine since 1914. Net amounted to $14,070,000, compared with $17,484,000 in 1920. After bond interest and depreciation, the balance available for the preferred stock was equal to $11.21 a share, compared with $14.38 a share in 1920, $25.06 in 1919 and $18.64 in 1918.

The shrinkage in both gross and net earnings last year due to the fact that restricted immigration has cut into the company's earnings, but there has been no appreciable or commensurate decrease in operating expenses.

Instead of improving, the situation appears to be worse this year than last. In the fiscal year to the end June 30, 1922, the total number of aliens to have been admitted into the United States was 355,825, but virtually all foreign countries' quotas were filled prior to Jan. 1, 1922, leaving practically none admitted in the first half of the current year. Beginning July 1 of this year the total number of immigrants to be admitted in the fiscal year is 357,003, so in the next six months Mercantile Marine, which carries a large percentage of trans-Atlantic passengers, must derive the bulk of its 1922 earnings. In the five years prior to 1914 an average of 941,601 immigrants were admitted each year. The quota for the next fiscal year is 37.9 per cent of the five-year average prior to 1914.

The ship subsidy bill which has just been presented in the House, is estimated to require payment of approximately $30,000,000 a year to the various ship companies operating vessels under the American flag. As Mercantile Marine's fleet is 90 per cent under foreign flags, the proposed bill would benefit the company very little.

Accumulated dividends on the preferred stock now amount to $42 a share, and present indications are that the arrearage will be allowed to stand, as the company is using its surplus in building up tonnage destroyed in the war. Indeed, President Franklin in his report to stockholders asserts that if the company is able to maintain the current $6 rate on the preferred stock "we will feel satisfied."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	3½%
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l r'ts	4¾@5½	4¾@5½
Individ cus. col. l'ns	5½	5½
	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York	71⅛c	71⅛c
Bar silver in London	35⅝d	36d
Mexican dollars	54⅞c	55c
Bar gold in London	92s 3d	92s 4d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	13-16	⅞
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Bengal	5
New York	4½	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	6½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	6
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5!
Kansas City	5	London	3½
Minneapolis	5	Rome	6½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	5½
San Francisco	4½	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4½		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$75,000,000	$967,500,000
Balances	27,000,000	92,000,000
Exc. for wk. (5 da.)	322,000,000	..
Bal. for wk. (5 da.)	115,000,000	..
Ex. for wk. yr. ago	293,006,313	..
Bal. for wk. yr. ago	90,047,124	..
F. R. bank credit	26,727,075	57,700,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3¼%
30@60 days	3¼@3⅛
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅝@3¼
30@60 days	3⅝@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅝@3¼
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3⅝@3¼
30@60 days	3⅝@3⅛
Under 30 days	3⅝@3¼

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

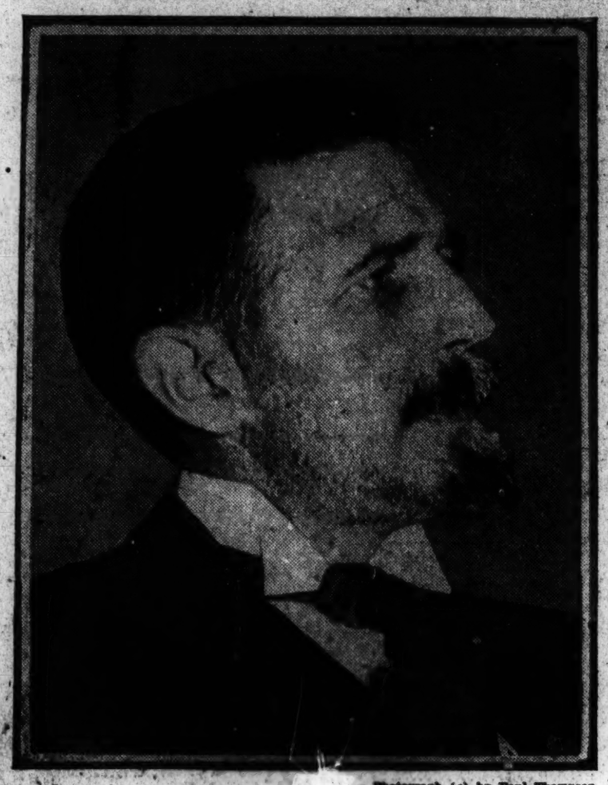
Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.46¼	$4.47¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.46½	4.47⅝	4.8648
France	8.75	8.8325	.19.3
Guilders	38.85	38.90	.40.2
Marks	.00316250	.003225	.23.8
Lire	5.99	5.07	.19.3
Swiss francs	19.04	19.06	.19.3
Pesetas	15.75	15.76	.19.3
Belgian francs	8.25	8.27	.19.3
Kronen (Aus.)	.00058	.00055	.20.26
Sweden	25.87	25.85	.26.8
Denmark	21.65	21.80	.26.8
Norway	17.07	17.15	.26.8
Greece	4.00	4.00	.19.3
Argentina	1.2190	1.2210	96.48
Russia	.0750	.0750	51.46
Poland	.028750	.0225	23.80
Hungary	.10	.10	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	.8525	.3450	20.30
Finland	2.15	2.15	19.30
Tzecho-Slov	1.92	1.9150	20.26
Rumania	.6650	.6725	19.30
Portugal	7.75	7.75	$1.08
Turkey	62.25	65.25	$4.40
Shanghai	80.50	80.50	108.32
Hong Kong	58.6250	58.75	78.00
Bombay	29.50	29.50	48.66
Yokohama	48.00	48.00	49.84
Brazil	13.70	13.74	32.44
Uruguay	82.50	82.50	103.42
Chile	12.50	12.50	36.50
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, June 15—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	June 15, '22	June 8, '22
Gold	5,528,200,000	5,527,900,000
Silver	284,200,000	284,200,000
Loans & disc	4,423,200,000	4,493,700,000
Circulation	36,028,300,000	36,817,800,000
Deposits	2,264,700,000	2,197,500,000
War advances to state	23,000,000,000	23,180,000,000
Bank rate %	5	5



Photograph (c) by Paul Thompson

Roger Babson

ANALYZING business conditions and making forecasts of the future course of commerce and industry have brought into prominence the man who heads one of the largest statistical organizations of its kind in the world.

Roger Babson, head of the Babson Statistical Institute, is a typical product of New England environment. His early boyhood was spent at the seaport town of Gloucester, Mass. His talents tended toward technical subjects even as a boy. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898 as a civil engineer.

For a time young Babson worked for banks in Boston, examining properties in which they were interested. Realizing that there was an opportunity for some one to organize a bureau which would give banks and financial institutions accurate, detailed information and statistics, Mr. Babson conceived the idea of analyzing reports of railroads and other corporations for bankers.

He started with one stenographer, and got eight banks to subscribe to his service. Gradually he began to enlarge the scope of his activities; a circular of unlisted bonds and one called "Babson Stock and Bond Descriptions" were next added to his list. A little later he established the institution which he now heads. A part of the organization is a school to train young men for executive positions.

During the war Mr. Babson did much to assist the heads of the various government departments, having been connected with the Department of Labor, and serving on numerous committees. Mr. Babson has written many business books, and his discussions of business and finance are highly valued by men of affairs.

RESTRAINT FOR OVER-BORROWING BY CITIES URGED

Government Board in Each Province of Canada Is Advocated to Obtain Detailed Data

MONTREAL, June 16—Chairman McKinnon of the committee on municipal administration of the Canadian Bond Dealers Association, at its annual meeting recommended machinery to restrain overborrowing by municipalities.

"The municipal situation is, on the whole, fairly sound," said Mr. McKinnon. "Assessed valuation is generally based on real value. In British Columbia a few municipalities are in arrears on the sinking fund. In the prairie provinces, with few exceptions, cities carry debts higher than the standard. Fifteen towns and one small city defaulted. In Ontario a few municipalities overborrowed. The number of defaulting municipalities was, however, relatively very small."

Mr. McKinnon recommended a government board in each province to collect comparative statistics on funded debt and current finances. A standard of assessment and debt per capita should be adopted.

Applications for issuance of bonds should be approved by the government board only after comparing debt, assessment, current finances, local conditions, with other municipalities, he declared.

Mr. McKinnon further said:

"Whenever, in the opinion of the board, a municipality is in trouble, or heading for trouble, it should make inquiry, and if necessary, appoint an administrator to co-operate with the municipal council, deal with assessments and tax levies, and veto any expenditures which, in his opinion, would endanger financial condition.

"No order by the board which changes the terms of a contract between the municipality and bondholders, should be made effective until approved by 60 per cent of the bondholders.

"All municipalities should raise sufficient revenue to meet at least interest and principal or sinking fund charges on a debt equal to at least 20 per cent of a live assessment for the municipality before being entitled to government assistance. A municipality, to secure government assistance, should also raise sufficient revenue to meet current expenditures.

"In municipalities already in default the board should conduct an inquiry, and if it is found the municipality is unable to meet interest and principal payments should require the municipality to live up to conditions outlined above, and balance of money needed to retire interest and principal payments should be advanced by the provincial Government.

"Statutory limitation of debt of municipalities should be revised so that current debt, as well as capital debt, be limited by reasonable restrictions."

PREMIUMS ON STEEL PRODUCTS NOW PREVAILING

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 16—Steel premiums are offered, especially by warehouse interests, for full finished sheets, indicating a pressure of consumers for supplies. A motor body building company in Detroit offered $100 a ton premium lately for 500 tons of No. 22 gauge auto body stock, for prompt delivery, $5 above the price at which makers are entering July business.

Sheet makers are unwilling to book beyond July. A valley independent has taken 2000 tons of sheets for auto frames from the Ford Motor Company. Delivery earlier than six weeks on full finished material cannot be had.

Full finished stock is moving regularly to the Ford Motor, Dodge Bros., Chevrolet, Buick and Cadillac units of the General Motors, among the automobile companies.

Operation of the Empire works of the Brier Hill concern will bring sheet mill production to nearly normal, and the highest in two years. New tonnage is entered as fast as orders are worked off. The current demand indicates a maintenance of such a rate.

The May wage distribution of $4,222,021 is $151,114 in excess of April, and further expansion is forecast for June.

BUYING DEMAND BROADENS ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, June 16—There was an increased demand from investors for securities on the stock exchange here today, following the reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

The markets generally were firm, and sentiment was cheerful.

Oil shares were irregular because of adjustments. Shell Transport Trading was 4⅝ and Mexican Eagle 3⅜.

The tone in the industrial department was confident, and values hardened on favorable trade reports. Hudson Bay was quoted at 7 1-16.

Home rails scored further gains, being regarded with a good deal of favor.

The gilt edged list was strong in spots on purchasing for investment. French loans were steady. Kaffirs were firm, but trading in them was professional. The rubber group was dull in sympathy with the crude article.

Consols for money were 56¼, Grand Trunk 1¼, De Beers 11⅝, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money 1¾ per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 2 7-16 per cent; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

GOODYEAR TIRE RECORD 45,000,000

AKRON, O., June 16—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has made a total of 45,000,000 tires during the 23 years the company has been in business, exclusive of bicycle and solid tires, thus giving the company the largest single tire output in the world.

Goodyear is now making 26,000 tires a day, half of which are the cord variety.

NEW YORK CENTRAL DIVIDEND OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

When Uncertainties Are Removed a Larger Distribution Is Expected

Declaration of the usual 1¼ per cent quarterly dividend by New York Central is no occasion for disappointment. In well informed quarters the idea that the rate would be increased had been discouraged, on the ground that settlement of the coal strike, and further light on the Labor Board's pending decisions would logically precede any increase.

It is reasonably safe to assume that, given a satisfactory outcome of these uncertainties, Central's dividend rate will be increased at either the September or December declaration. Wednesday's action in declaring a 4 per cent dividend on Michigan Central, the second semi-annual declaration at the figure, points in the direction of a higher rate for New York Central, as also the initial dividend of 2 per cent on Big Four common a few weeks ago.

Assuming Michigan Central's dividend in December will be the same as the one just declared, New York Central will, this year, receive $336,386 more from its Michigan Central holdings than in 1921. The 2 per cent dividend on Big Four common means $604,154 additional income to Central. These two items aggregate $940,540. If the 2 per cent on Big Four is semi-annual, as it well may be in view of the recent earnings record, the parent company's additional income this year from these two subsidiaries will exceed $1,500,000. The difference between 5 per cent and 6 per cent on New York Central's own stock is $2,500,000 a year.

So far this year New York Central has more than earned dividends at the present 5 per cent rate, despite the coal strike since April 1 and in a season of the year including two or three months when earnings have usually fallen below fixed charges in the past.

New York Central's net from its own operations in four months of this year ran more than $9,000,000 ahead of 1921. The rate of gain, of course, fell off sharply with the beginning of the strike, but net is still running $500,000 or more a month ahead of last year. The income account for 1921 shows $8.93 a share, which becomes $6.67 if the belated federal compensation of $5,613,000 be excluded.

For 12 months ended April 30, 1922, Central's earnings were not less than $10 a share, excluding federal compensation but giving effect to the higher rate on Michigan Central stock and taking the one dividend of 2 per cent on Big Four common.

The approaching refunding of Central's $25,000,000 7 per cent bonds on a lower interest basis will save something like $350,000 a year in charges. The sale this spring of $60,000,000 refunding and improvement 5s will add very little, if at all, to fixed charges, as much the larger part of the proceeds will go to refund the existing debt, some of which bears a higher rate than the new borrowing.

With the resumption of coal mining and sustained improvement in miscellaneous traffic, the reduction in freight rates would not necessarily prevent earning as much as $12 a share this calendar year.

BRITISH TRADE HAS QUIET TONE

LONDON (by mail)—A feature of the wholesale commodity markets has been a decline in wheat. English wheat is at 56s. for 504 pounds, a decrease of £2 3s. in the week, while No. 1 northern Manitoba has declined to 60s. for 496 pounds. Linseed oil has also dropped a further 10s. a ton, and meat prices are again easier. Cotton has advanced a little, American fully middling to 12.30d. a pound and Egyptian F .G. F. to 19.25d.

The coal trade is quiet, and transactions are below average. Supplies of Welsh steam coal are abundant, and colliery owners experience increasing difficulty in getting wagons cleared.

No improvement can be expected while labor is so unsettled in the iron and steel business. There are hopes of at least a large section of the engineers returning to work within a week. Foreign demand has contracted considerably. There is some American activity in the Cleveland district for pig iron, and Germany and Tzecho-Slovakia are taking a fair quantity of east coast hematite.

BULGARIA OIL RIGHTS SOUGHT

LONDON (By Mail)—The Compagnie Financière des Petroles is seeking oil concessions in Bulgaria. It is generally considered to have sound financial backing, although some months ago a number of adverse rumors were set in circulation regarding the concern.

It is understood that M. Mercier, an electrical specialist, has recently been in Bucharest studying plans by which electric current can be supplied to oil companies in Rumania.

GOVERNMENT'S COTTONSEED REPORT

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The United States Census Bureau reports, for the period from Aug. 1 to May 31, cottonseed received at mills, excluding reshipments, 2,885,188 tons; crushed, 2,959,096. The production of crude oil was 915,675,477 pounds; refined, 815,132,938 pounds. Cake and meal, 1,343,089 tons; hulls, 912,354. Linters, 391,306 bales; hull fiber, 41,154.

Stocks on hand May 31: Seed at plants, 23,319 tons; crude oil, 23,801,145 pounds; refined, 254,796,287.

DYESTUFFS CONCERN'S LOSS

LONDON, June 16—The British Dyestuffs Corporation in a report of financial condition up to October, last, shows a net loss of £3,006,660.

NEW YORK BANKS REDUCE EXPENSES

Number of Employees Less and Interest on Loans Cut

NEW YORK, June 16—Gradually declining rates for money are forcing local banks to further curtailment of expenses. The heaviest item of expense is the interest on deposits. Hence the revision of such rates by the Clearing House Association.

Although deposits fluctuate appreciably, it is conservative to estimate the average daily deposits of national banks in New York City at $2,500,000,000. For the year ended June 30, 1921, net profits, after allowances for recoveries on charged off assets and after deducting all losses were $53,068,000, or about 2 per cent on the average deposits.

Since last June money rates have been gradually declining until they probably average 2 per cent lower than last year. Such a reduction would probably eliminate profits entirely unless a reduction of expenses could be effected. Fortunately reductions are possible, and many have already been instituted.

Quite a number of banks have also reduced the number of employees, and bonuses have been reduced or eliminated in many cases.

One of the heaviest expense items last year was the interest on borrowed money. This has been greatly reduced, in fact, almost eliminated.

The following shows in detail the expenses for national banks in New York City for the year ended June 30, 1921, compared with previous year (last 000 omitted):

	June 30, 1921	June 30, 1920	Incr'se
Salaries and wages	$30,642	$35,188	$5,454
Interest & disct on borrowed money	31,670	20,353	11,317
Interest on deposits	49,141	55,453	*6,312
Taxes	17,461	16,532	,929
Other expenses	20,781	15,659	5,122
Total	149,695	133,185	16,510

*Decrease.

One banker estimated that expenses this year might be reduced sufficiently to offset the smaller income from cheaper money and smaller loans. There seems to be no reason to doubt that earnings will be large enough to maintain present dividends. Last year earnings exceeded dividend payments by approximately $16,000,000. There is the further fact that the 30 national banks in New York City have a total surplus of nearly $300,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

Mississippi River Power Company, quarterly of $1.50 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Royal Baking Powder Company, regular quarterly of 1 per cent on preferred and 2 per cent on common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 17.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Eastern Texas Electric Company, semi-annual of $3 a share on preferred, and quarterly of $2 a share on common, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

General Motors Corporation, regular quarterly of $1.50 a share on preferred, of $1.50 a share on 6 per cent debenture, and $1.75 a share on 7 per cent debenture, all payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 3. No action for resumption of common dividend was taken.

Louisville & Nashville, regular semiannual of 3½ per cent, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 17.

United Alloy Steel Company, quarterly of 50 cents a share on common, payable July 10 to stock of record June 26. This is the first dividend paid since January, 1921, when the former quarterly rate was $1 a share.

City Investment Company declared 2½ per cent on common and regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

International Mercantile Marine, regular semiannual of $3 on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14.

Massachusetts Lighting Companies, regular quarterly of $1.50 on 6 per cent preferred and $2 on 8 per cent preferred, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 26.

Union Twist Drill Company, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Pettibone Mulliken Company, regular of 1¾ per cent each on first and second preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Kaufmann Department Stores, regular quarterly of $1.75 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Anglo-American Oil dividend will be paid July 15.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

American Power & Light Company, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Boston Elevated Railway Company, semi-annual of $4 a share on first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20. This stock was issued in exchange for the old West End Street Railway Company, preferred, on basis of two shares for each share of Boston Elevated first preferred.

MacAndrews & Forbes Company, usual quarterly of 2½ per cent on common and of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Standard Textile Products Company, quarterly of 1¾ per cent each on preferred A and B, payable July 1, stock of record June 15.

Superior Steel, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on first and second preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Transue & Williams, regular quarterly of 50 cents a share, payable July 10 to stock of record July 1.

Aeolian Company, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent, payable June 3, stock of record June 20.

Aeolian Webber Piano Company, quarterly of 1¾ on preferred, payable June 30, stock of record June 20.

Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway, quarterly of $3, payable July 1, stock of record June 15.

Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad & Coal Company, semiannual of $1.25, payable July 15, stock of record June 16.

El Paso & Southwestern, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 28.

Winnsboro Mills, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common, and 1¾ per cent on preferred, both payable July 1, to stock of record June 23.

Warren Brothers Company, regular of 1¾ per cent on first preferred and 1¾ per cent on second preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

New York State Railways, declared $6.25 a share on preferred, payable July 1, to stock of record June 22. This is the first dividend on the issue since July, 1918.

NICKEL PLATE IS MAKING BIG GAIN IN ITS EARNINGS

Four Months' Returns Indicate 1922 Net of 21 Per Cent on Combined Stock

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, familiarly known as the Nickel Plate, now under the wing of the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland, promises large earnings for its stocks this year, judging from the results of the first four months.

Not only was Nickel Plate able to increase its gross earnings for the period, but net showed a substantial gain through reduction of expenses. The net operating income was $2,117,438, an increase over the first four month of 1921 of about 49.2 per cent.

Based on normal seasonal variation of earnings, the road earns approximately 25.5 per cent of a year's net operating income in the first four months. This would indicate a net operating income for the year of about $8,300,000. Taking other income and fixed charges on approximately the same basis as last year, the indicated surplus after charges would be roughly $6,500,000, or 21.6 per cent on the combined stock, of which there is $5,000,000 first preferred, $11,000,000 second preferred and $14,000,000 common outstanding, a total of $30,000,000. The reason for figuring on the combined stock is the fact that after all three classes have received 5 per cent in dividends they are entitled to share equally in any further dividends.

Nickel Plate's Valuation

Such a showing may, of course, be modified by the 10 per cent rate reduction effective July 1, but the effects of this will be partially offset by wage cuts, and it is also hoped that the rate reduction will help to stimulate business.

There is a further consideration, which, however, is chiefly of academic interest to date. The earnings of Nickel Plate are apparently running substantially in excess of 6 per cent on property valuation. In this respect it is in the category of the select few. Final valuation has of course not yet been determined, but the estimated property value for rate-making purposes has been put at $69,000,000. It will be recalled that the recapture provision of the Transportation Act specifies that if any carrier receives for any year a net railway operating income in excess of 6 per cent of the value of the railway property held for and used by it in the service of transportation, one-half of such excess shall be placed in a reserve fund established and maintained by the carrier, and the remaining one-half shall be turned over to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of maintaining a general railroad contingent fund.

More High-Grade Traffic

Allowing for recapture by the Government of half the excess over 6 per cent, Nickel Plate, assuming it were able to earn a net operating income of $8,300,000 this year, would still be able to show approximately 14.7 per cent on $30,000,000 stock. In other words, the provision for the recapture of excess earnings would reduce theoretical earnings by approximately $7 a share. All the classes of stock are now on a 5 per cent dividend basis.

The new interests in control of Nickel Plate have been devoting particular attention to developing its high-grade freight traffic. The proportion of heavy low-grade commodities, such as coal and other products of mines, has declined. The high-grade freight moves at higher rates and is, of course, more profitable. The Toledo, St. Louis & Western and the Lake Erie & Western are now also dominated by the same interests, and the natural assumption is that these roads will eventually be merged, with Nickel Plate as the nucleus. It is also interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce Commission plan of consolidation includes with those roads, under the "Nickel Plate-Lehigh Valley System," the Lehigh Valley; Detroit & Toledo Shore Line; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Bessemer & Lake Erie.

Public Utility Earnings

HAVANA ELECTRIC		
April:	1922	1921
Gross	$1,074,432	$1,062,634
Net	573,252	476,312
Surplus	269,947	191,433
From Jan. 1		
Gross	$4,371,626	$4,241,613
Net	2,322,908	1,837,457
Surplus	1,104,041	653,603
WEST PENN TRACTION		
April:	1922	1921
Gross	$1,260,135	$1,191,242
Net	177,190	141,921
Twelve months:		
Gross	$14,758,299	$14,939,706
Net	$2,156,475	1,917,301
KEYSTONE TELEPHONE		
May:	1922	1921
Gross	$135,374	$145,171
Surplus	11,761	9,009
Five months:		
Gross	$683,807	$723,397
Surplus	67,008	20,867

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
26 Washington Street, Boston
A "Mutual" Savings Bank
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 21
Last Three Dividends at the Rate of 5%
DEPOSITS 3RD OF INTEREST MONTHLY

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share will be paid on Friday, June 30, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 16, 1922.

JOHN HALLH, Treasurer.

June 15, 1922.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DOWNWARD TREND STILL APPARENT IN STOCK MARKET

Price Movements Are Somewhat Conflicting—Domestic Oils Lower

Prices at the opening of today's New York stock market were very conflicting, as indicated by the contrary movements of speculative favorites. Mexican Petroleum gained 1½ points, while Studebaker added almost 2 points to yesterday's loss. Changes otherwise were mainly downward, Davison Chemical, Stromberg Carburetor and most of the domestic oils losing large fractions.

Rails were moderately lower, offerings of that group having been comparatively small in the face of increased labor difficulties. American Brake Shoe, Mercantile Marine preferred, United States Rubber and United States Realty were firm to strong.

Preliminary quotations for leading foreign exchanges were steady, the lower British bank rate exerting a stabilizing influence.

Renewed Liquidation

Additions to the first hour's reversals included St. Paul preferred, Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, Lake Erie & Western and some of the low-priced domestic oils, motors and equipments. The entire list became very much unsettled before noon when offerings of other speculative rails as well as other secondary industrials denoted another outburst of involuntary liquidation.

Large blocks of Texas & Pacific were thrown upon the market, that stock reacting almost 4 points, with a loss of 1 point between sales. Pacific Oil, Electric Storage Battery, independent steels, shippings and food specialties were lower by 1 to almost 3 points.

There was little demand for call money at the opening rate of 3 per cent.

A lively inquiry for Mexican Petroleum which carried it nearly 4 points above yesterday's closing, intimidated the shorts in some of the other popular issues, and hasty covering caused rallies of a point or so from the low level of the morning. Meantime there was steady selling of a large assortment of ordinarily inactive shares, many of which gave way 1 to 4 points.

Subsequently the entire list again pursued a downward trend under the impetus of free offerings of the coppers and railroads. St. Louis Southwestern preferred fell 2¾, Atlantic Coast Line 2⅜, Northern Pacific 1½, and Union Pacific 1 point. Anaconda, Utah and Kennecott sagged 1 to 1½. Pierce Oil preferred dropped 4 points. May Department Stores 2¾, Standard Oil of California 2¼, Republic Steel 2, and Lima Locomotive, United States Rubber, Continental Can, National Biscuit, and Vanadium Steel 1⅜ to 1¾.

Bonds Reactionary

Liberty issues were almost the only strong features of a reactionary bond market.

Liberty 1st 4¼s made a new high at 100.40 and others of that group were strong.

Conflicting reports regarding the progress of the Mexican conferences here caused another setback in Mexican Government 4s and 5s, those issues reacting 1 to 1½ points. French Municipals and Tzecho-Slovakian 8s were fractionally lower.

A 4-point break in Atchison convertible 4s of 1960 was the feature of the railway list. Declines of 1 to 2½ points were made by Peoria & Eastern incomes, New Haven 6s, St. Paul convertible 4½s, Seaboard adjustment 6s, Mercantile Marine 6s, Consolidated Gas 7s and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.

The strength of Mexican Petroleum, which showed a gain of 8½ points, and the support given to leading rails and industrials improved the tone of the general list later. The closing was irregular. Total sales amounted to 1,060,700 shares, compared with 1,363,000 yesterday and 960,200 Wednesday.

GREAT NORTHERN TRAFFIC SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

ST. PAUL, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—Great Northern Railway Company's prospects look good for larger gross for 1922 than last year, says President R. Budd. Iron ore tonnage is increasing rapidly, and the excellent agricultural situation indicates a heavy crop haul in the autumn. Business activity in general continues to show steady acceleration and while rates continue downward wages and other costs also are descending.

"Because of the reduction in rates, it is necessary to perform considerably larger service to earn the same gross, so the net will not be increased for the year in proportion to this business we do," said President Budd. "But operating expense reductions, made and being made, will help, and we look for a very considerable increase in net in 1922 over 1921."

President Budd estimates his road will haul double the ore tonnage this year over 1921. Increase in ore shipments the last 10 days has been exceptionally large. Revenues from ore haul will be slightly less, as a result of a reduction of 10 cents a ton in the freight rate to lake harbors.

Great Northern car loadings in May show a substantial improvement over last year, and are held by business men to be an excellent barometer of improvement in business in the northwest during recent months.

The total was 52,303, compared with 46,451 in May, 1921. Receipts from loaded connections last month were 9213, compared with 8563 a year ago, bringing the totals to 61,521 last month, compared with 55,014 in May last year. This is considered a favorable showing in comparison with the five-year average of May loadings, 52,860 cars.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jne 16	Jne 15
Adams Ex	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	....
Adv Rumley	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Adv Rumley pf	48	48	48	48	49¾
Air Reduction	52	52	52	52	....
Ajax Rubber	15	15¾	14¾	14¾	15
Alaska Jun	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Allied Chem	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
Allied Chem pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	....
Allis Chalm	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Allis Chalm pf	98	98	98	98	97
Am Ag Chem	39¾	40	38¾	39½	39
Am Beet Sug	43	43	42	42	43
Am Bosch	42	42	42	42	41¾
Am Brake Sh	60½	61	59¾	59¾	59
Am Can	45¾	46	44¾	46	45¾
Am Car F	157¾	160	157¾	160	157¾
Am Chicle	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	....
Am Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	25	25	25¾
Am Hide & L	13¾	13¾	3	13	13¾
Am H & L pf	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	67½
Am Ice	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
Am Inter Corp	42	42¾	40½	41½	41¾
Am La France	12½	12½	12	12	12¾
Am Lin Oil	33¾	33¾	33	33	33¾
Am Loco	109¾	109¾	108¾	109	109¾
*Am Radiator	96¾	96¾	96	96	95¾
Am Saf Razor	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Am Ship & Com	19	19	18	18½	18¾
Am Sm & R	58½	58⅝	57¾	58	58¾
Am Steel Fdys	35¾	35¾	35¼	35½	36
Am Sugar	75¾	76⅛	74⅝	75	76
Am Tel & Tel	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¾	123¾
*Am Woolen	88⅝	88⅝	86½	87	88¾
*Am Woolen pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Am W Pap pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	30¼
Am Zinc	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
Am Zinc pf	43	43	42	42	43
Ann Arbor	14	14	14	14	....
Anaconda	50¾	51	50	50¾	51
Assoc Dry Gds	51	51	50	50¾	51⅜
Asso D G 1st pf	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	....
Asso D G 2d pf	80	80	80	80	....
Asso Oil	115	115	114	114	115¾
Atchison	98¾	98¾	97¾	97½	98¾
Atchison pf	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	91¾
Atlas Tk Corp	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Atl Birm & A	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
Atl Co Line	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	....
Atl Fruit	3½	3¾	3	3¾	3
Atl G & W I	35¾	35¾	34½	35¾	36½
Atl G & W I pf	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	26¾
Austin Nich	26¾	27	25¾	26½	27¾
Baldwin	110¾	110¾	108¾	110¾	110¾
Balt & Ohio	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	46¾
Balt & Ohio pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	60¾
Barnet Lea	55	55	55	55	....
Barnsdall A	35¾	36	33¾	35¾	35¾
Barnsdall B	29½	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
Batopilas Min	1	1	1	1	1
*Beth Steel A	71¾	71¾	69¾	69¾	....
*Beth Steel B	74	74½	73	73¾	74½
*Beth Steel 7%	97	97	96½	97	....
*Beth Stl 8% pf	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	....
Booth Fish	7¼	8¾	7¾	8¾	7¾
British E 2 pf	31	31	30	30	31¾
Br Em St 1 pf	70¾	70¾	69	69	....
Bklyn Edison	105	105	105	105	105½
B R T	54	55¾	53¾	54⅝	54
B R T ctfs	21½	22¾	20¾	21¾	21
Brown Shoe	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Brunswick Tr	4	4	4	4	....
Burns Bros A	130	130	129½	129½	131¾
Burns Bros B	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	42¾
Butterick	92	92¾	92	92	93
Butte Cop&Z	7	7½	7	7	7
Butte & Sup	27¾	27¾	26½	27	27¾
Caddo Cen Oil	12	12	12	12	12
Callahan Min	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Cal Pack	75	75	74¾	74¾	75
Cal Petrol	60	60¼	58	60	59¾
Cal Pet pf	96¾	96¾	96	96	92¾
Can Pac	135¾	135¾	134¾	135¾	136
Case Plow	7¾	7¾	7	7½	7¾
Cent Leather	37	37	35¾	36¾	36¼
Cent Leath pf	70	70	70	70	70½
Cerro de Pasco	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35¾
Chandler Motor	73	73¾	71¾	72	73
Ches & Ohio	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾	64
Chic & Alton	10½	10½	9½	9½	10¾
Chic & Alton pf	17	17	15¾	15¾	17¾
C E Ill new	36½	36⅝	34¾	34¾	36½
C & E I pf new	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	52
Chi Pneu Tool	66¼	66¼	65¼	66¾	66¾
Chi Gt West	8½	8½	8	8½	8¾
Chi Gt West pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	20
C M & St P	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	25
C M & St P pf	39	39½	39	39	40
*Chic & N W	73¼	73¾	72	72½	72¾
C R I & Pac	40	40¾	38¾	39½	40
C R I & P 6% pr	78	78	78	78	....
C R I & P 7% pr	93	93	92½	92½	93¼
Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19	19	19¾
Chino Copper	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
Col Fuel	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	29½
Col Gas	84¾	85	83¾	83¾	85¼
Col Graph	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Col South	44¾	45	44½	44¾	44¾
Comp-Tab-Rec	63¾	64	63¼	63½	64¾
Consol Gas	116½	116½	114¾	115¾	116¾
Cons Dis Inc	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Consol Textile	11¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	11¾
Con Textile rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Cont Can	65	65	62¾	63	64¾
Corn Products	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½	101¾
Cosden Co	47	47	45½	46¾	47¾
Cosden pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
Crucible Steel	68¾	68¾	66½	66	68¾
Cuba Cane	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	16
Cuba C S pf	33	33	32	32¾	32½
Cuban Am Sug	33	33¼	32¾	33½	33¼
Davison Chem	46	46¾	44	45¾	47
De Beers	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Del & Hud	102	102	102	102	....
Del Lac & W	103	103	103	103	103
Detroit Edison	107	107	107	107	....
Detroit United	60	60	60	60	....
Dome Mines	23¾	23¾	23	23	23¾
Dupont Co	130	130	130	130	131
East Kodak	72	73¾	71¾	73¾	72¾
El Stor Bat	41¾	41¾	40¾	41½	41¾
Emerson Brant	9	9	9	9	....
Emer Brant pf	30	30	30	30	....
*End Johnson	78¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	80
*End Johnson pf	111	111	111	111	111
Erie	14¾	14¾	13	14	14¾
Erie 1st pf	21¾	22¾	21	21¾	21¾
Erie 2d pf	16	16	15¾	16	17
Fairbanks	18	18	18	18	19¾
Famous Play	78¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
Fam Play pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93
Fed M & S	11	11	11	11	....
Fed M & S pf	47	47	47	47	46
Fisher Body	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	114¾
Fisher of O pf	102	102	102	102	102
Fiske Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Freeport Texas	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	23¼
Gen Am Tk pf	93¼	93¾	92¾	93¼	....
Gen Asphalt	58¾	58¾	55¾	58	58
Gen Asphalt pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	....
Gen Electric	164	164½	163¾	164¾	165
Gen Motor	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Gen Motor 6%d	81	81	81	81	82
Goodrich	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
Goodrich pf	88	88	88	88	....
Granby	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
Greene-Cananea	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
Great Nor Ore	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
Great Nor pf	76	76	75½	75¾	76¾
Glidden Co	15	15¼	15	15	16¾
Gulf M & N	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	....
Gulf M & N pf	36	37¾	36	37¾	....
Gulf Steel	70	70¾	68¾	70	71
Habirshaw El	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Hartman Corp	84	84	84	84	84
Homestake	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½	....
Houston Oil	72¾	73¾	71½	72¾	73¾
Hudson Mot	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	....
Hupp Motor	19	19¾	19	19	20¼
Hydraulic Stl	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
Illinois Cent	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	....
Ill Cent rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Indian Ref	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Inspiration	40	40	39¾	40	39¾
Inter Agr C	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Int Ag Corp pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Int Cement	32¾	32¾	32	32	32¾
Int Comb Eng	13	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
Int & Gt Nor	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	23
Inter Harv Co	102	102	102	102	....
Interboro Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Interboro C pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Inter Nickel	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
Int Nickel pf	81	81	81	81	79
Inter M Marine	19	19	17¾	19	19
Inter M M pf	73	73¼	71	71¾	73¼
Inter Paper	46¾	46¾	45	46	46¾
Invincible Oil	14¾	15¾	14	14½	15¾
Iron Products	29¾	29½	29¾	29½	30
Island O & Tr	1	1	1	1	1¼
Kan City So	23½	24	23¾	23¾	24¾
Kan City So pf	56¾	56¾	56	56	57¾
Kan & Gulf	4¾	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
Kayser J	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	40
Kelly Spring	46	46¾	44¾	45¾	47⅜
K Spr T 8% pf	103	103	102	102	....
Kelsey Wheel	96	96	95¾	94¾	97½
Kennecott	33¾	33½	32¾	32¾	33¾
Keystone Tire	16	16	16	16¾	16¾
Kresge S S	134	134	134	134	137¾
Lack Steel	70	70	70	70	70¾
Lake E & W	35	35	33¾	35	36
Lake E & W pf	60	60¾	60	60	60
Lee Rubber	29¼	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	61¾	62	62¾
Lima Loco	115½	116	113¾	113¾	113¾
Lima Loco pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	....
Loew's Inc	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Loft Inc	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	13¾
Louis & Nash	117	117	117	117	....
Mack Truck	50¾	52	50¾	52	52
Mallinson	24	24	22¾	22¾	23¾
Manati Sugar	44	44	44	44	44
Man Elec S	50	50	47¾	47¾	50¾
Man Elv Gtd	49	49	48	48	48
Man Shirt Co	35	35	34¾	34¾	37¾
Mkt St Ry pr pf	58¾	58¾	58	58	59
Marland Oil	42	44	40¾	43¾	41¾
Martin Parry	30¾	31	30¾	31	31¾
Math Alkali	39	39	38¾	39	40¾
Max Mot A	66	66	65	66	6 ¾
Max Mot B	23¾	23¾	21¾	23¼	24
May Dept Strs	112¾	112¾	111¾	112	114
McIntyre Por	15¾	16¾	15	15½	15½
Mex Petrol	136¾	143¾	135	143¾	134¾
Miami	28¾	28¾	28	28	29
Mid States Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Midvale	32¼	32¼	30¾	31¾	32
Minn & St L	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
M K & T	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
M K & T w i	17	16	16¾	16¾	17
Mo Pacific	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
Mo Pacific pf	52¾	22¾	51	51¾	52¼
Mont Power	69	69	69	69	68½
Mont-Ward	21	21	20¾	20¾	21¼
Mullins Body	25	25	25	25	27
Nat Acme	17	17	17	17	17¾
Nat Biscuit	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	....
Nat En & St	45¾	46	44¾	45¾	43
Nat Lead	91	91¾	91	91	92¾
N Ry Mex 2 pf	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾	5¾
Nevada-Cons	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
N Y Central	89	89¼	88¾	89¾	89
N Y, C & St L	74¾	75¾	73¾	74¾	75¼
N Y Dock	37¾	38¾	37	37	38¾
N Y N H & H	27¾	28	26¾	27¾	27¾
N Y O & W	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	25
Norf & South	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
Norf & West	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	106¾
North America	61	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
North Amer pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
North Am rts A	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Northern Pac	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	75
Nova Scotia Stl	31	31	31	31	32¾
Nunnally Co	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Ohio B & B	10	10	10	10	10¾
Okla Pr & Rf	3¾	3¾	3	3	3¾
Orpheum Cir	18	18	18	18	18¾
Otis Elevator	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾	134
Otis El pf	99	99	99	99	....
Otis Steel	12¾	12¾	12	12	12
Owens Bottle	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	36
Pac Dev Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Pac Gas & El	69¾	70	69¾	70	70
Pacific Mail	16	16	16	16	16¾
Pacific Oil	58	58¾	55¾	57¾	58
Pan-Am Petrol	66¾	68¼	65	68¾	66¼
Pan-Am Pet B	60	62	59¾	62	60¾
Panhandle P&R	8¾	8¾	7¾	8¾	8¾
Parish & Bing	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
Pennsylvania	41¾	42	41	41	41¾
Penn Seaboard	10	10	9¾	10	10¾
Peo & East	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	22
Peoples Gas	81	81	81	81	81¾
Pere Marquette	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	30
Pere Mar pr pf	77	77	77	77	77¾
Phila. Co	37½	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾
Phillips Pet	50¾	52	49¾	52	50¾
Pierce-Arrow	19	19½	18¾	19½	19¾
Pierce-Ar pf	38	38	36¾	36¾	38¾
Pierce Oil	8¼	8¾	8	8½	8¼
Pierce Oil pf	45	47	45	45¾	49
Pitts Coal	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	62¾
Pitts & W Va	36¾	36¾	35½	35¾	37
Pond Crk Cl	22	22	22	22	22¾
Postum Cer	77½	77½	76¾	76¾	78
Postum Cer pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	109
Pr Steel Car	75	75	75	75	76¼
Prod & Ref	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	40
Pullman Co	118	118	117	117	117¾
Punta Sugar	46¾	47¾	46¼	46¾	47¾
Punta rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Pure Oil	31	31	30½	30¾	31¾
Pure Oil 8% pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	....
Ry Stl Spring	99	99	99	99	100¾
Rand Mines	26	26	26	26	25¾
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Reading	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Reading 1st pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
Reading 2d pf	52	52	52	52	51
Replogle Steel	30¾	31	30¼	31	32
Rep I & Steel	67¾	67¾	65¾	66	67¾
Republic Motor	11	11	10¾	10¾	11
Reynolds Spr	47	47¾	47	47¾	47½
Royal Dutch	59	59¾	57	58¾	58¾
St L S F	26	26	25¾	25¾	26¾
St L S F pf	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	48
St L & S W	26¾	26¾	26¾	26	26
St L & S W pf	43	43	41	41¾	43¾
Santa Cec S	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
Saxon Motors	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Seab A L	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
*Seab'd A L pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
*Sears-Roebuck	74¾	74¾	72¾	74¼	74
Seneca Copper	12	12	11¾	12	13
Shatt Ariz Cop	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Shell Trans	41	41¾	40¾	40¾	41
Sinclair	33¾	34¾	32	32¾	33¾
*Sloss-Sheffield	40¾	40¾	39	40	41
Sou Pac	87	87¾	86¾	87¼	87¾
Southern Ry	22¾	23¾	22½	23½	23¾
South Ry pf	53	53¾	53	53¾	53¾
Spicer Mfg	19¾	20	19¾	20	19¾
Stand Oil Cal	105	105¼	103¾	104¼	105¾
S O of N J	181¾	182	181¾	184	82½
S O of N J pf	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	115¾
Sterling Prod	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Stewart & Warn	41¾	42	41¾	42	43
Stromberg Carb	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	48¾
Studebaker	119¾	121¾	119¼	120¾	121¾
Studebaker pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Submarine Boat	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¾
Superior Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Sweets Co	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
Tem C & F	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
Tenn Copper	11	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
Texas Co	46¾	47	46¼	47	46¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	45	46	44¾	46	45¾
T St L&W Ctf B	51	51¾	51	51¾	50
Tex & Pac	24¾	25¼	24¾	25	28
Tex Pac C & O	26¾	26¾	25	26¾	26¾
Third Ave	21	21¼	21	21¾	21¾
Transcont Oil	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	15
Un Alloy Steel	36	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Union Oil	21	21	20¾	21	21¼
Union Pac	135¾	135¾	134	135½	135¾
Un Bag & Pr	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	....
United Fruit	137½	137½	137	137	137¾
U S R & Imp	67	67	67	67¾	65
Un Ry I Co	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¾
Un Ry I Co pf	26	26½	26	26¾	28
U S C I P	29¼	29¾	27	27¾	29¼
U S Rubber	60	60	57¾	58¾	59¾
U S Rub 1st pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	....
U S Sm & Ref	40	40¾	40	40¾	....
U S Steel	97¾	98	96¾	97¾	97¾
U S Steel pf	119	119	119	119	119¼
Utah Copper	62	62¾	62	62¾	64
Utah Securities	15	15	15	15	15¾
Vanadium	44½	44½	41¾	43	43¾
Vir C Chem	30¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
Vir C Chem pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
Vir I C & Coke	50	50	49	50	50
Vir I C & C pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	66¼
Vivaudou	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Wabash	11¾	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
Wabash pf A	28¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	28¼
Weber & Hell	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
West Air B	92	92	92	92	....
West Elec pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	....
Westinghouse	50	50¼	48¾	50¼	50¼
Western Pac	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
W Pacific pf	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	61
West Maryland	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
W Mary 2 pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	20
W Union Tel	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	....
Wheel & L E	13	13¾	12	13¾	13¾
W & L E pf	84¾	85	84	84	84
Wh Eagle O	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	26
White Motor	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
White Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Wickwr Spen	17	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Willys-Ovrld	8¼	8¼	8	8	8¾
Willys-Ovrld pf	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	43
Wilson & Co	41	41	41	41	43
W'ton P & M C	49	49	49	49	49¾
Worth P pf A	92—	92¾	92¾	92¾	....

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s	102¾	102
Am Ag Chem 1st 8s	98	98
Am Ag Chem 7½s	103¾	103
Am Smel

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN UNDER WAY

Public Utility Expert Gives Impressions of Conditions in Orient

Edwin S. Webster, of Stone & Webster, has just returned to Boston after having spent five months in the Orient. Mr. Webster went to Japan in connection with water power developments in which his firm is interested. Speaking of conditions in the Orient, he said:

"I was very much impressed with the broad industrial development under way in Japan. The country is making excellent progress, particularly in the hydro-electric field. There is being constructed a comprehensive network of electric transmission lines throughout the Empire. Coal is comparatively expensive, so that the possibilities for economy of industrial operation with hydro-electric power as contrasted with steam stations are very attractive. Electric lighting of homes is quite general in Japan, even in rural districts. In fact, in one country place I noticed a tiny 30-kilowatt (45 horsepower) hydro-electric plant in full operation supplying current for residences of the rural district, many of which use only one light.

Not Nation of Investors

"To a considerable extent business is conducted in Japan with government assistance. The Bank of Japan is, of course, the government bank, and there are semi-government institutions like the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Industrial Bank. Their loan policy is a liberal one, but Japan also has an investing class which has made it necessary to go outside the country to finance new enterprises. It is not a nation of investors, like France, however. The wealth of the country is more or less concentrated. Some of the old Japanese families such as the Mitsubshi and Mitsui groups control large aggregations of capital through diversified business interests and are constantly absorbing the securities of new undertakings. The hydroelectric developments of which I speak (and there are some 10 or 15 under way at present) will probably be financed in this way.

"An interesting custom in Japanese finance is the issuance of assessable shares, assessments on which are called as the money is needed.

Inflation Still Evident

"Contrary to the impression created in the outside world by the silk collapse of 1920, deflation in Japan has not proceeded to the lengths which it has reached in other parts of the world. Prices generally are still high. The Japanese retailer seems disinclined, perhaps more so than his brethren in other countries, to take an inventory loss. Labor, too, is relatively high. When I was there laborers were being paid about 1 yen 70 sen (a yen is equal to 50 cents). This compares with from 7 to 30 cents a day paid laborers in China.

"I also spent some time in China and noted with surprise that there is a good deal of commercial business going on as distinguished from government undertakings. Because of the unsettled political conditions it is impossible at present to do any business with the Government, such as construction of public works, but at Shanghai, Tsin-Tsin, and Hankow commercial trade continues in a normal way, which is a condition sharply at variance with that at Pekin, the seat of the Government. With four times the population of the United States, China has a debt of less than $1,000,000,000. Whenever political conditions become stabilized for a considerable period of time that country will offer a large and promising field for industrial development for American business."

INTERBOROUGH PLAN OPERATIVE

NEW YORK, June 16—Deposits with the protective committee of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds amount to $53,679,000, approximately 85 per cent of the total outstanding. This is sufficient so far as the committee is concerned to declare operative the Interborough Rapid Transit 10-year 6 per cent notes. It is understood that holders of not more than $20,000 bonds have elected the second option, which demands the surrender of 60 per cent of holdings to an underwriting syndicate for the purchase of notes.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 15 (Special)—Following are the days' cash prices for staple commercial products:

	June 16, 1922	May 16, 1922	June 17 1921
Wheat, No 2 spring	1.63½	1.80¾	1.68½
Wheat, No 2 red	1.25	1.56¼	1.60½
Corn, No 2 yellow	.75	.81½	.80
Oats, No 2 white	.45	.50	.48½
Flour, Minn pat	8.25	8.75	10.00
Lard, prime	12.00	12.00	11.00
Pork, mess	26.50	25.50	24.50
Beef, family	15.50	16.00	19.00
Sugar, gran	5.80	5.30	5.60
Iron, No 2 Phil	26.82	26.26	25.50
Silver	.71⅞	.72¼	.58⅜
Lead	5.75	5.35	4.50
Tin	31.50	30.75	29.50
Copper	13.875	13.125	13.00
Rubber, rib sm shts	.14½	.15⅛	.12½
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	22.30	20.15	11.40
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	33.00	37.00
Print cloths	.06½	.06⅜	.04¼
Zinc	5.75	5.45	4.80

FRENCH PRICES ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, June 16—Wholesale prices in France, which increased 2 per cent during April, showed further increase of 0.8 per cent in May. Retail prices, which increased 3.4 per cent during April, increased 4.3 per cent in May.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, June 16—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,900,365,000, an increase of 9 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 9.2 per cent over a year ago.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jne 16	Last Jne 15
Ahmeek	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	62
Allouez	25	26	25	26	25
Am Ag Ch pf	66	66	66	66	67
Am Pneu 2 pf	16	16¼	16	16¼	16
Am Sugar pf	106	106	106	106	105½
Am T & T	122¼	123½	122¼	122⅝	123
Am Woolen pf	105¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	....
Am Zinc	16	16	16	16	....
Amoskeag	114	114	114	114	114
Anaconda	50	50¼	50	50¼	50¼
Arcadian Cons	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Ariz Com	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Bingham Mines	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	....
Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	....
Bos & Albany	146	146	145	145	....
Bos Elevated	82¼	83	82	83	82¼
Bos Elev pf	102	102	102	102	102
Boston El 2 pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Bos & Maine	26¼	26¾	25¼	25¾	27
B & M pf	28	28	28	28	28
B & M pf A	36	36	36	36	36
B & M pf B	55	55	55	55	....
B & M pf C	51	51	51	51	....
B & M pf D	69	69	69	69	....
Cal & Ariz	61	61	60	60	60¼
Cal & Hecla	271	271	270	270	271
Carson Hill	11	11⅛	10¾	10¾	11
Chino	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	....
Cop Range	44	44	44	44	44
Davis Daly	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
East Butte	10¼	10¾	10¼	11	10¾
Eastern Mfg	11	11¼	11	11¼	11
Eastern S S	69	69¼	69	69¼	69¼
Edison Electric	171	174	171	174	171½
Elder Mfg Co	10½	10¾	10¼	10¾	11¼
Gardner Motors	12	12	12	12	....
Gen Electric	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼
Gray & Davis	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
Greenfield T&D	19¾	20	19¾	20¼	20
Hood Rubber	48	48	48	48	48
Inspiration	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	....
Int Cem Corp	32¾	32¾	32	32	33¼
Island Creek	114	114¼	113¾	114¾	114
Isle Royale	23½	23⅝	23	23	....
Lake Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Libby McNeill	10	10	10	10	10
Loew's Theat	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	....
Mass Cons Min	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Mass Gas	76¾	76¾	76	76¾	76¼
Mass Gas pf	66	66	66	66	66
May-Old Colony	4¾	5	4¾	5	4¾
Mergenthaler	153	153	153	153	....
Miss Riv Power	23	23	21	23	24
Mohawk	63	63¼	62¾	62¾	63¼
Nat Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
New Cornelia	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅜
New Idria	25c	25c	25c	25c	....
N E Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
New River pf	77	77	77	77	76
N E Telephone	114	114	114	114	....
Northern R R	79	79	79	79	....
NY NH & H	27	27¼	27	27¼	27¾
Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
North Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	12⅜
Nor & Wor	96	96	95	96	....
Old Dominion	26	26	26	26	26¼
Osceola	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pond Creek	22	22	22	22	22
Punta Sug rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Quincy Min	44	44	44	44	44¾
Rutland pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	45
Shannon	85c	85c	85c	85c	....
Simms Magneto	4	4	4	4	4
Sinclair	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	32¾
St Mary's Land	46	46	46	46	....
Sup & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Swift Inter	19¼	19¼	19	19	19
Swift & Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
Torrington	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾	78¾
Trinity	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
United Fruit	137¾	137¾	137	137	138¼
Un Shoe Mach	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	39
Un Sh Mac pf	26	26¾	26	26¾	26
U S Smelting	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
U S Smelt pf	46	46¾	46	46¾	46¾
U S Steel	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97⅛	99⅝
Utah Consol	3	3	3	3	3
Utah Me & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ventura Oil	31	31	30½	31	31
Victoria	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Waldorf Sys	29	29	29	29	29¾
Wal Watch	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
Wal Watch pf	39	39	39	39	....
Walworth Mfg	12¼	12¼	12	12	12¼
Warren Bros	31	32	31	31¾	32
Western Union	98¼	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
Wolverine	12	12	12	12	11¾
Wyandot	50c	50c	50c	50c	....

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	99.94	99.94	99.94	99.94	99.84
1st 4¼s	99.84	99.84	99.84	99.84	99.84
2d 4¼s	99.80	99.80	99.74	99.80	99.74
3d 4¼s	99.84	99.84	99.84	99.84	99.84
4th 4¼s	99.84	100.00	99.84	99.84	100.14
Victory 4¾s	100.44	100.46	100.44	100.46	100.44

OTHER BONDS

Am Ag Chem 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	....
Am T & T 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	....
AtlG&WI 5s	61	61	61	61	....
Hood Rub 7s	98	98	98	98	98
KCM&B inc 5s	87	87	87	87	....
Miss RivPw 5s	93	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
Seneca 8s	90½	100	92½	100	....
War Bros 7½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110

* Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

		Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:	July	1.10	1.11¾	1.08¾	1.11
	Sept	1.10⅜	1.11⅞	1.09¾	1.11⅝
	Dec	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.13	1.15⅜
Corn:	July	.61⅝	.62	.60⅝	.62
	Sept	.64¼	.65¼	.63⅜	.63⅝ b
	Dec	.64	.65¼	.63¼	.65¾
Oats:	July	.33⅜	.34¼	.33¼	.34¼
	Sept	.36⅛	.36⅜	.35¾	.36—
	Dec	.39¼	.39⅝	.38¾	.39¾ a
Lard:	July	11.37	11.42	11.35	11.42 a
	Sept	11.65	11.72	11.62	11.72
Ribs:	July	12.37	....	....	12.45 b
	Sept	12.37b	12.32	12.05	12.32

b Bid. —Split. a Asked. n Normal.

Chicago Cash Market

Wheat No. 2 hard winter	$1.13¼
Corn No. 2 yellow	60½@61
No. 3 yellow	59 @60
No. 4 yellow	58 @58¼
No. 5 yellow	57 @57½
No. 6 yellow	56 @56½
No. 2 white	60½@61
No. 3 white	59 @59½
No. 4 white	58 @58¼
Oats No. 2 white	35 @39¼
No. 3 white	33¼@35¾
No. 4 white	32½@33¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	21.66	21.98	21.50	21.88	21.70
Oct.	21.50	21.96	21.35	21.88	21.52
Dec.	21.32	21.80	21.14	21.64	21.32
Jan.	21.17	21.55	21.04	21.49	21.18
March	21.05	21.44	20.89	21.32	21.05
May	20.80	21.25	20.74	21.25	20.92

Spots 22.40, up 20 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
July	22.03	21.52	21.52	22.03	21.68
October	21.18	21.51	21.03	21.51	21.11
December	20.88	21.20	20.68	21.20	20.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
July	12.41	12.52	12.40	12.47	12.42
October	12.17	12.25	12.17	12.19	12.17
December	12.00	....	....	11.97	11.96
January	11.89	11.95	11.88	11.89	11.87
March	11.74	11.81	11.74	11.74	11.75
May	11.57	11.78	11.63	11.63	....

Spots 12.78d., up 13 points. Sales 10,000 bales. Tone at close steady.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC GAINS

CHICAGO, June 15—The Illinois Central road's June car loadings are more than 7 per cent above May this and 12 per cent above June, 1921.

ELIMINATION OF LAND FIGURES IN ROADS' VALUATION

Under New Bill Commission Will No Longer Have to Consider Replacement of Way

Under the bill amending the railroad valuation law of 1913, now before President Harding for signature, the Interstate Commerce Commission is no longer required to include in valuation reports a figure representing what it would cost a railroad to reacquire a right of way and other lands as of the present time in connection with the estimate of cost of reproduction of the carrier property.

This bill attracted little attention, although a decision of the Supreme Court in May, 1920, in the Kansas City Southern case, that the commission must comply with the law and make such report, aroused great interest at the time. Some of the lack of interest may be due to the fact that although the cost of the acquisition of land, in addition to the value of the land itself, has been an important item in the cost of building many roads, and would be a much larger item in a program of theoretical reproduction, the commission in practice in the 200 or more tentative valuations it has issued has been attributing very little or no weight to this factor in "taking into consideration" the various figures from which it evolves the final value.

Relieving the commission of the necessity of estimating this factor will make no practical difference in the sums it reports as final values, although the railroads have attached great importance to having the item reported in event of inevitable litigation over valuations.

The new amendment, urged by the commission ever since the Kansas City Southern decision, strikes out the reference to land in direction to the commission to report the cost of reproduction and also the language in the direction to report the original cost and the present value of lands that the commission "ascertain and report separately the original and present cost of condemnation and damages or of purchase in excess of such original cost or present value."

Land Phase Ignored

The commission has taken the position that compliance with the original law is a practical impossibility, and that only an unreliable estimate can be given of what it would cost to reproduce railroad lands on the assumption the railroad was non-existent. It also took the position that under the Supreme Court decision in the Minnesota rate case a figure arrived at by an arbitrary multiple applied to the value of adjacent lands could not be used in the valuation for rate-making purposes. Until required to consider it by the Kansas City Southern mandamus proceedings, the commission had ignored that clause which has now been omitted.

That decision made it necessary to issue supplemental reports as to roads on which tentative valuations had already been served, and in reports served since then is inserted an item for "excess cost" of land, arrived at by applying a multiple ranging from 50 to 200 per cent to the value of adjoining acreage in accordance with a zone system. If the land lies within a zone of highly developed residential property, the lower multiple is applied. If within a zone of low grade land the higher multiple is used to represent what a railroad would have to pay above value for ordinary purposes.

This figure has been stated in the same way the commission reports original cost, cost of reproduction new, or cost of reproduction less depreciation of other railroad property together with other values or elements of value, if any," and the commission after considering them all states a "final value." Those who have analyzed these reports can find no evidence that the commission attached any weight to so-called "excess cost."

How Court Ruled

It was probably understood by many that the Supreme Court decision in the Kansas City Southern mandamus case upheld the contention of the carriers that excess cost should be included in valuation, but the court held only that the commission must report a fact called for by the law and was not at liberty to disregard the express mandate of Congress, even if, in its judgment, the information was valueless or deficient or impossible to acquire.

In hearings before the House and Senate committees the bill's advocates, including representatives of state commissions, contended that as approximately 12½ per cent or $2,000,000,000 of the $18,900,000,000 tentatively used by the commission for value of the roads in 1920 represents land value, the railroads by urging a multiple of 2 or 3 might in some way succeed in getting $4,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 added to their valuation as a basis for fighting the rate return.

The railroads, opposing the bill, held it was an attempt to settle a judicial question by legislation because it proposed to strike out an element of value in the property of common carriers which always has been embodied in the common law, and that if the commission made a valuation without this element, much delay might be caused by a court order requiring the commission to do its work over again.

In the first 198 tentative valuations issued at the time of the consideration of the bill by the House Committee, the total present value of lands was $156,345,283, and excess cost of acquisition $121,167,073, or 77½ per cent of the present value.

EXCHANGE ADDS TO DIVIDEND

The increase in the Anglo-American Oil dividend from 1s. to 2s. a share has an additional value because of improvement in sterling exchange. At $4.47, the approximate current price for sterling, the 2s. are worth practically as much in American funds as 3s. a year ago.

MELLON SAYS NEW CERTIFICATES ARE OVERSUBSCRIBED TO

WASHINGTON, June 16—Oversubscription of the new series of 3¾ per cent Treasury certificates and exchange of more than $200,000,000 of the new 4⅜ per cent Treasury notes for 4¾ per cent Victory notes is announced by Secretary Mellon.

Exchanges of the new notes which were offered for the 4¾ per cent Victory notes are coming in in substantial volume, Mr. Mellon says, and the Treasury books on the exchange will remain open until the close of business next Thursday.

Preliminary reports, he says, indicate that subscriptions aggregating about $450,000,000 have been received for the offering of 3¾ certificates, which was for about $250,000,000.

BOND PRICES APPEAR TO BE MARKING TIME

Various Opinions as to the Future Trend of Market Are Entertained

Investment bankers disagree as to what is the matter with the bond market, as evidenced by its prolonged quietness, slight softening in highest grade rails and marked decrease in trading among second grade rails. The majority feel leading rail issues such as Union Pacific first 4s, now selling at 91¾, to yield about 4.55, have reached the peak of their climb from the year's low of 86; yet there are experienced traders who prophesy that these bonds will reach par before the end of the summer. This they base entirely on the money factor.

A large amount of corporation bond issues which have come into the market this year have not been in reality so-called new financing, but a transfer of bank loans. Frozen credits of corporations with banks have been changed into loans from the individual through long-term funding. This process is now practically over, so that a considerable let-up can be expected in new offerings.

However, on the basis of the huge supply which jammed the market this year, one authority looks for a continuation of present levels for months, even in face of cheap and plentiful money, which he expects will also continue for some time. The one group excepted is speculative rails, bonds of roads which have gone through considerable stormy weather, that are now showing signs of improvement. In this group are included Erie, Seaboard and New Haven, although Erie and Seaboard are more than earning fixed charges. With careful operation and financing these roads will probably continue to show increased strength in financial condition.

Those few bankers who incline toward a bearish outlook on prices seem to have no other basis for their opinion than public saturation of bonds at prevailing prices.

The situation in Detroit of automobile factories running full time and being behind in orders bears in a general way on the market position. According to several, it points to greater individual wealth than was credited.

The large amount of new municipal and state financing is another straw based on the theory derived from experience that citizens will not authorize bond issues when feeling personally "out of pocket."

This condition, coupled with the strong cash position of both banks and leading industrials, would seem to point the way toward higher security values until general business has so improved as to demand large loans from the banks and draw attention of the investor to dividend possibilities of high-grade stocks.

RESERVE BANK SYSTEM'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, June 16—The Federal Reserve System weekly statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

RESOURCES

	June 14, 1922	June 15, 1921
Total gold reserves	$3,007,794	$2,445,568
Legal tend notes, silv, etc	126,684	170,056
Total reserves	3,136,478	2,615,624
Bills discounted—		
Sec by govt obligations	140,639	664,296
All other	272,978	1,043,383
Bills bought in open mkt	123,975	53,200
Total bills on hand	537,592	1,760,879

LIABILITIES

Member bank—res acct	1,821,450	1,866,455
F R notes in actual circ	2,122,610	2,674,435
Ratio of tot res to deposit & F R note liab comb	77.4%	56.8%

LOCAL RESERVE BANK

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	June 14, 1922	June 15, 1921
Total gold reserves	$178,806	$236,625
Leg tender notes, sil, etc.	15,273	18,464
Total reserves	194,079	255,089
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S gov oblig	8,237	37,547
All other	12,042	53,934
Bills bought in open mkt	20,461	10,051
Total bills on hand	40,740	*101,532
Mem bank—res acct liab.	125,860	117,907
F R notes in actual circ.	151,564	251,032
Ratio of tot res to deposit and F R note liab comb	69.1%	68.9%

*Includes bills acquired from other Federal Reserve banks, $7,408,000.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK

The New York Federal Reserve Bank makes this comparative weekly report:

	This week	Last week
Gold reserve	$1,135,661,446	$1,171,998,502
Total reserve	1,165,324,929	1,196,295,253
Bills discounted:		
War paper	25,798,978	23,274,497
Other paper	16,938,029	16,928,229
Bills bought	26,438,159	37,910,455
Due to members	732,834,973	743,188,458
Fed. res. notes	616,158,682	620,153,313
Comb. res. ratio	84.4%	85.9%

EARNING POWER OF REORGANIZED ROAD RECOVERS

Profits of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Are at Rate of $12 on Preferred

The improvement in railroad earnings this year has not been confined to the strong dividend paying carriers, but the reorganized roads have participated as well. Chicago & Eastern Illinois, recently released from eight years of receivership, has made a very good showing thus far in 1922 and its record holds forth a promise that in due time the company will be able to earn and pay dividends on the new preferred stock.

April and May Earnings

During the first quarter of 1922 the company earned at the annual rate of 5.65 per cent on its property value, or at the annual rate of 12 per cent on its $22,051,047 preferred stock, allowing for normal seasonal variation of earnings.

Beginning with April the road felt the effects of the coal strike, and the decrease in operating revenues is attributed to that cause. There was a deficit of $238,414 after interest charges, sinking fund and other deductions. Preliminary indications are that May earnings will show up better than those of April. For the first three weeks of May the total loadings were 19,322 cars, which, although 705 cars less than a year ago, were 4743 cars more than in the corresponding period of April this year. The estimated gross earnings for the first three weeks of May were $1,223,694, which is $134,104 more than in the first three weeks of April. This indicates the traffic recovery, which would be further stimulated should the coal strike end.

Its Capital Structure

The new Chicago & Eastern Illinois shows a conservative capital structure and a moderate basis of fixed charges a mile. The capitalization is as follows:

Funded debt:	Outstand	Per mi of road	Annual charge
Total bonds	$38,469,000	....	....
Equip notes	2,119,200	....	....
Loan from U S Govt	4,210,000	....	....
Ttl fund dbt	44,798,200	$46,822	$2,324,087
Pref stock 6%	22,051,047	23,047	1,323,063
Common stock	24,135,100	25,225	....
Total	90,984,347	95,094	3,647,150

The preferred stock is preferred as to assets up to the par value and no more, and as to dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Dividends become cumulative after Jan. 1, 1924. Each share of preferred has the same voting right as a share of common stock.

Its Earnings Record

In considering the earnings record of the company over past years it is necessary to bear in mind that the property was in a run-down condition when placed in receivership and that, during the receivership, maintenance expenditures above normal amounts were necessary in order to restore the property to a normal state of efficiency.

Furthermore, the results of the operation of the Evansville & Indianapolis were included to March 1, 1916, and the results of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway were included for the entire period of receivership. Neither of these roads had earned its fixed charges for a good many years and their severance from the Chicago & Eastern Illinois will, no doubt, be a benefit to that road.

Interest charges of the reorganized company amount to $2,324,087 per annum, and with the exception of the two years immediately following the date of receivership and the federal control period, the road earned an amount sufficient to cover fixed charges and something for the preferred stock.

The earnings are showing as follows in relation to present capitalization:

Year—	Avl for bnd interest	Gvt co'pen-sation	%year on pres pfd
1912*	$4,043,382	....	7.80
1913*	2,937,954	....	2.78
1914*	2,258,948	....	..
1915*	1,798,663	....	..
1916*	3,572,390	....	5.66
1916	3,599,890	....	5.79
1917	4,749,000	....	11.00
1918	1,610,704	4,049,891	..
1919	†395,677	4,027,621	..
1920	2,373,116	4,864,554	..
1921	2,917,985	....	2.69

*Years ended June 30, others ended Dec. 31. †Deficit.

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY IS SOLD

NEW YORK, June 15—A plan has been approved by the majority of stockholders of the General Gas & Electric Company, providing for the sale of assets to a new company to be organized in Maine and known as the General Gas & Electric Corporation. The new corporation is to assume all obligations of the old company.

The holders of $4,178,200 6 per cent 10-year secured bonds of the General Gas & Electric Company due in 1929, are offered the opportunity of exchanging 50 per cent for an equal amount of bonds of the new corporation to be known as General Gas & Electric Corporation 7 per cent sinking fund bonds, series A.

Bonds of Series A, to be presently issued, are to be limited to $2,510,100 due in 30 years, subject to call at 105. The trust agreement will provide for payments to a sinking fund sufficient to retire all Series A bonds by maturity. Deposit of bonds will be received up to July 1, 1922.

EXCHANGE SEATS AT $95,000

The New York Stock Exchange seat of Martin J. Quinn has been transferred to Martin J. Quinn Jr., a partnership transfer; of Noel L. Carpender to John Mason Tilney, consideration $95,000; of E. Mortimer Barnes to John Hemphill, consideration $95,000. The last previous sale was $99,000.

LACKAWANNA'S JUNE QUARTER

Improvement Should Be Shown Over Previous Quarters

The Lackawanna Steel Company for the three months to end June 30 will show some deficit after fixed charges. For the first quarter a deficit after fixed charges of $479,972 was reported.

In April it was thought Lackawanna would probably show some profit this quarter. Operations were steadily increasing and prices showed strength. The shortage of coal, however, resulted in operations being kept down in recent weeks to between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of normal, compared with practically normal a month ago.

In addition the mills have been rolling a large number of orders placed some time ago when prices were much lower. It is not likely that even prevailing prices are high enough to produce a profit after fixed charges, with operations running less than 60 per cent.

This quarter, nevertheless, should show improvement over the preceding four quarters. The following compares the net loss after taxes and expenses, fixed charges, and deficits for each quarter since the close of 1920:

	Net Loss	Fix chg	Deficit
1st quarter, '22	*$202,410	$682,382	$479,972
4th quarter, '21	784,273	680,949	1,465,222
3rd quarter, '21	580,936	627,339	1,208,275
2nd quarter, '21	384,762	598,365	983,127
1st quarter, '21	*667,695	658,960	†8,735

*Earnings. †Profit.

The last quarter of 1921 was by far the poorest, and the first quarter of 1922, although resulting in a final deficit, showed a great improvement, due to the recovery in the steel business, starting about the middle of February. Improvement was, of course, much more pronounced in the current quarter and had it not been for the coal strike, a profit undoubtedly would have been shown for the first time since the first quarter of 1921.

The deficit of $479,972 for the first quarter of 1922 reduced Lackawanna's surplus to $29,421,125 from $29,901,097 at the close of 1921. The book value of Lackawanna's $35,108,500 common stock was consequently (as of March 31, 1922) $185.80 a share.

Incidentally it is believed the absorption of Lackawanna by Bethlehem cannot now be long delayed. It is believed the Department of Justice cannot do otherwise than find the merger legal in its report to the Senate in connection with the La Follette resolution and it is also believed that the report will soon be made. The company officials are co-operating in every way with department officials in collecting all necessary data.

AUTOMOBILE BODY CONCERN RECOVERS

DETROIT, June 16—The Auto Body Company of Lansing, Mich., a large dividend-payer prior to 1918, is feeling the effect of the increasing demand for automobile bodies, and bids fair to achieve a good recovery this year. Gross business for May was $210,000 or at the rate of $2,500,000 a year, compared with only $810,000 for the entire year 1921. Except for the delay in getting materials, the company could have reached $225,000 in May. Indications are that June gross earnings will reach $250,000.

Current earnings, if continued six months, should wipe out 1921 losses and show a small balance for the common stock after allowing for accumulated preferred stock dividends of $30,000. Banking interests estimate the company will do between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 business this year.

PIERCE OIL YEAR SHOWS BIG LOSS

The consolidated statement of Pierce Oil Corporation and subsidiary companies, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net loss of $5,535,659, after charges and inventory adjustments. This compares with net of $3,429,818, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $2.34 a share (par $25) on $23,747,831 common stock in 1920:

	1921	1920
Trad profit	$1,093,696	$6,761,059
Other income	.....	96,130
Total income	1,093,696	6,857,189
Interest, etc	979,845	600,965
Dep & depr	1,702,667	1,351,406
Federal tax	.....	375,000
Adj of in, etc	3,946,843	1,100,000
Net loss	5,535,659	*3,429,818
Pfd divs	600,000	1,200,000
Stk div com	.....	1,144,381
Deficit	6,135,659	†1,085,437

*Income. †Surplus.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY EXPANSION PLAN

LONDON (By Mail)—Proposals are before the British Government for an extensive program in connection with electric railways serving the London area.

The proposed improvement and extension of underground railways alone is estimated to cost about £6,000,000 and employ about 20,000 men in the next two years, while electrification of certain sections of the South Eastern & Chatham and London, Brighton & South Coast Railways should make the total expenditure £20,000,000.

BELGIUM COAL DELIVERIES IN FRANCE LARGER

Increase Accounted for by Reduced Receipts by France From Germany

LONDON (by mail)—Statistics are now published on trade between France and Belgium, since the increases of customs duties introduced by France, toward the end of 1921. The figures quoted relate to coal and metallurgical products, the exchange of which is one of the most important features of Franco-Belgian trade.

The average monthly output of coal from French mines in 1921 was 2,353,409 tons, with 61,000 tons of lignite. This has been maintained during 1922, but in the first two months it was found possible to export to Belgium 37,619 tons, compared with only 1456 tons in January and February of 1921, and 212 tons during the corresponding period of 1920.

Coal Traffic Increases

Belgium has increased her deliveries of coal and coke to France this year. While the quantity of coal bought by France from England approximately doubled in the first two months of 1922, compared with the first two months of 1921, that bought in Belgium, during the same period has risen from 111,099 tons to 505,215 tons, with a further 181,039 tons of agglomerates.

This increase may be accounted for by reduced amounts of coal obtained by France from Germany (685,096 tons, compared with 1,028,884 tons in January and February, 1921) and from the United States (only 6338 tons, compared with 554,402 in the first two months of last year), but there has been a decided effort on the part of France to improve her exchange of coal with Belgium, partly with a view to supporting French claims for an economic alliance with Belgium.

While the total exports of French coke in the two months under review were 94,371 tons (in 1921, 8656 tons) France was obliged to buy in Belgium 43,129 tons of coke, in England 6071, and obtained from Germany under the terms of the peace treaty 565,125 tons of coke.

Plenty of Belgian Coke

Belgian supplies of coke have been readily dispatched of late, for since

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE STARS MEET AT CHICAGO

Preliminary Events in National Collegiate Track and Field Games at Stagg

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—Preliminaries in the 440-yard dash, the 880-yard run, and four field events are to be held at Stagg Field here this afternoon to narrow the field in these events of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet. Prof. A. A. Stagg, chairman of the committee, in making the announcement, stated that competitors in the dashes and hurdles are to meet at Bartlett Gymnasium this afternoon to decide whether preliminaries are necessary in those events.

Final action by the rules committee of the association on the subject of adopting tenth-second watches, interpretation of high jump form and other minor changes in the code is under consideration today. A meeting of the committee headed by Maj. John L. Griffith, director of physical education at University of Illinois, was held yesterday, but no conclusions were reached.

Trials in field events today are to be in the 16-pound shotput, with a minimum put of 38ft. to qualify; the discus, minimum 118ft.; the javelin, minimum 115, and the running broad jump. The marks were set last night at a meeting of the managing committee, composed of Professor Stagg, Major Griffith and T. E. Jones, athletic director at University of Wisconsin.

It was decided that in the meet tomorrow the running high jump will be started with the bar at 5ft., with a first raise of six inches. Raises will then be two inches until 5ft. 10in. will be reached. Advances will then be one inch.

In the pole vault, 10ft. will be the minimum. The bar will be raised six inches at a time until 11ft. 6in. is attained., Raises after that are to be three inches.

From all indications the second annual meet is to be a great success. Prof. Stagg yesterday declared his satisfaction with developments and was especially pleased that with the receipt of Indiana University's entries every member of the "Big Ten" is to be represented. Major Griffith also expressed his pleasure, stating that the meet is to be attended by nearly every athlete in the country that the committee counted on.

More athletes and coaches arrived yesterday and a number of teams had workouts at Stagg Field in the afternoon. The track is in splendid condition and should afford some fast records. Advance sales of tickets indicate that one of the largest crowds ever attending track and field games here will be on hand.

At a meeting of coaches and athletes tonight the question of limiting teams to 10 men, the method of scoring, and a possible earlier date for the neet next year, are to be discussed. All questions in controversy are to be decided by a vote of the coaches.

Fifty-four colleges and 300 athletes are included in the final entries. Professor Stagg was expecting entries from University of Washington, having received indirect word that they were sending a team. Coach C. S. Edmonson of Washington, however, on his arrival for the rules committee meeting, yesterday, said that the northwest institution had decided not to send a team after the preliminary local announcement had been made. Washington sent its crew east on a tour, and felt it could not in addition finance a track team to the national meet. The entries follow:

100-Yard Dash—R. Hutchinson, California; O. Jacobson, South Dakota; F. Rich, Yankton; M. Palm, Pennsylvania State; T. Selberling, Wesleyan; R. Clark, Amherst; R. Legendre, Georgetown; B. Ellis, Mississippi A. and M.; S. V. Wilson, R. E. Hultkranz and L. J. Kelly, Minnesota; W. H. Simmons and B. S. Burke, Michigan; E. C. Wilson and C. R. Brookings, Iowa; D. E. Harker, Northwestern; L. Anderwert, Washington; E. Smith and D. Noble, Nebraska; L. Erwin, Kansas State Agriculture; C. Wippermann, Central Wesleyan; R. A. Spetz, F. J. Ellison, E. W. Johnson and A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; L. T. Paulu and Erwin Waldron, Grinnell; A. J. Desch and W. P. Hayes, Notre Dame; R. E. Lock, L. S. Moorehead and Douglas McGregor, Ohio State; B. Gorsuch, Oberlin; H. FitzMaurice and F. Gegan, DePaul.

Hutchinson, and H. M. McDonald, California.

220-Yard Dash—O. O. Hendrixson, Hutchinson, and H. M. McDonald, California; C. Absher, South Dakota; E. Rich, Yankton; Palm, Pennsylvania State; Selberling and H. Richards, Wesleyan; R. Legendre, Georgetown; M. Anderson, Georgia Tech; Hultkranz and Willson, Minnesota; J. R. Rohrer, Purdue; W. E. Simmons and Burke, Michigan; Wilson, Brookings, Ia.; Harker and H. K. Young, Northwestern; L. Anderson, Washington; E. G. Smith and David Noble, Nebraska; E. Scherick, Hastings; L. Erwin, Kansas State Agriculture; Wippermann, Central Wesleyan; Ellison, McClure and L. W. Spetz, Wisconsin; Paulu, Grinnell; A. Ficks and Hayes, Notre Dame; A. E. Everett, Lock and Moorehead, Ohio State; J. Mitchell, St. Thomas; Gorsuch, Oberlin; H. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Gegan, De Paul; J. M. Pyott, Chicago.

440-Yard Run—R. Egan, Montana; Henderson, Hendrixson and McDonald, California; C. Absher, South Dakota; A. Helffrick, Pennsylvania State; G. Emerson and Richards, Wesleyan; Thomas Campbell, Yale; C. Cochrane, Mississippi A. & M.; Hultkranz and A. H. Johnson, Minnesota; R. J. Dunne, Michigan; Wilson and K. W. Keppler, Iowa; Young, Northwestern; J. Bier, Washington; H. J. Hawkins and T. S. Smith, Nebraska; P. M. O'Leary, Kansas; Scherick, Hastings; A. Martin, Central Wesleyan; D. Ernst, Michigan Aggies; Johnson, McClure and Spetz, Wisconsin; E. Rhind, Knox; E. K. McIlrath, Grinnell; Desch, J. Montague and L. Walsh, Notre Dame; Everett, McGregor and T. T. Pittenger, Ohio State; W. Picken, Beloit; G. Schaefer, St. Thomas; F. Mayer, Oberlin; Coleman, Kalamazoo; T. McKenzie, Lewis Institute; D. A. Fessenden, F. H. Schalprizzi and P. C. Sweet, Illinois; Pyott, A. W. Brickman and B. B. McFarlane, Chicago.

Half-Mile Run—R. Egan, Montana; L. Brown, Pennsylvania; M. Shields, Helffrick and S. Enck, Pennsylvania State; G. Emerson and Rich, Wesleyan; Campbell, Yale; J. Connolly, Georgetown; P. Rather, Georgia Tech; C. Cochran, Mississippi A. & M.; H. C. Hirt and M. J. Sweitzer, Minnesota; R. L. Harrison, Purdue; W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan; Kepler, H. C. Morrow and G. B. Noll, Iowa; S. N. Crippen and E. W. Telford, Northwestern; E. V. Allen, Maurice Gardner and N. Cotes, Nebraska; A. Martin, Central Wesleyan; A. Brendel, Michigan Aggies; R. O. Blodgett, R. A. Hohlfeld, Wayne Ramsay and I. L. Wade, Wisconsin; C. Watson, Grinnell; P. Kennery, Montague and Walsh, Notre Dame; D. D. Gurney, Glenn Kreider, M. E. Kilpatrick, R. W. Magley and Pittenger, Ohio State; W. Picken, Beloit; C. Clipson, Oberlin; R. Forman and Coleman, Kalamazoo; E. Gavin, Lewis Institute; H. N. Yates, Illinois; Brickman, Chicago.

One-Mile Run—C. M. Dorr, California; Shields and Enck, Pennsylvania State; J. Maddaford and M. Smith, Wesleyan; Campbell, Yale; Connolly, Georgetown; W. Spencer, Mississippi A. and M.; Sweitzer, A. T. Hoverstadt and E. Howard, Minnesota; G. C. Ashton, L. V. Peterman and L. P. Risline, Iowa; Crippen and Telford, Northwestern; E. V. Allen and Gardner, Nebraska; C. Dalton, Earlham; A. Martin, Central Wesleyan; Ramsey and C. W. Wills and M. H. Wall, Wisconsin; R. Kale, Ohio Wesleyan; R. C. Dougherty, Grinnell; P. Kennedy, Notre Dame; H. G. Albery, O. D. Ferguson, KilPatrick and W. M. Wykoff, Ohio State; R. Forman, Kalamazoo; B. B. Patterson, E. S. Wells and R. F. Wharton, Illinois; E. E. Kroh, Chicago.

Two-Mile Run—Door, California; P. De la Rorte, Yankton; Enck and C. Cooper, Pennsylvania State; W. Thompson and M. Van Hoesen, Hamilton; H. Norton and K. Balsey, Wesleyan; E. Howell, Vanderbilt; W. Spencer, Mississippi A. and M.; Hoverstadt and R. Ulrich, Minnesota; C. C. Furnas, Purdue; H. L. Davis, Michigan; Ashton, Peterman and Risline, Iowa; R. W. Felke, Drake; L. M. Rathbun, Iowa State; C. Dalton, Earlham; R. Doolittle, Butler; C. A. Rossmiesel, E. E. Schneider and Wall, Wisconsin; R. C. Dougherty, Grinnell; F. Baumer, Notre Dame; Albery Ferguson and Wykoff, Ohio State; J. Petzhold, Cincinnati; Patterson, Illinois; R. Swanson, R. Scott and Wharton, Illinois; Krogh, Chicago.

120-Yard High Hurdles—H. K. Henderson and H. P. Muller, California; H. Hile and H. Barron and C. Kauffman, Pennsylvania State; I. Cook, Wesleyan; K. W. Anderson, E. T. Martineau and J. E. Towler, Minnesota; C. D. Sargent, Michigan; Frank Loveland, Northwestern; Maurice Patterson, Drake; H. P. Gish, Nebraska; E. L. Bradley and Esmond Kearney, Kansas; I. Riley, Kansas State Aggies; I. C. Ivey, Earlham; D. Ernst, Michigan Aggies; Knollin, G. B. Stolley and F. S. Newell, Wisconsin; K. M. McCreary, Ohio State; N. FitzMaurice, DePaul; W. Springer, Mount Union; H. S. Wallace, Illinois; C. J. Brickman, Chicago.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Henderson and M. E. Van Sant, California; Jacobson, South Dakota; H. Hile and Barron, Pennsylvania State; Cook and K. Carrington, Wesleyan; P. Rather, Georgia Tech; B. Ellis, Mississippi A. and M.; Anderson, Martineau and Towler, Minnesota; Bookins, Iowa; Loveland, Northwestern; Gish, Nebraska; Kearney, Kansas; G. Spear, Hastings; Riley, Kansas State Aggies; Ivey, Earlham; Ernst, Michigan Aggies; J. C. Holbrook, Knollin, Stolley Wisconsin; A. Desch, Notre Dame; Pittinger, McCreary, Ohio State; H. Thompson and B. Gates, Beloit; FitzMaurice, De Paul, Illinois; C. J. Brickman, A. H. Jones, Chicago.

Running High Jump—H. P. Muller, T. J. Treyer, California; S. Patrick, South Dakota; T. Hyde, Yankton; R. H. Clark and V. B. Darling, Amherst; S. W. Campbell, J. R. Serey, Minnesota; E. P. Hoffman, Iowa; Howard Turner, Nebraska; Ivey, Earlham; H. Atkins, Michigan A. C.; P. Jones, De Pauw; G. Woods, Butler; R. F. Gibson and P. M. Platten, Wisconsin; J. Murphy, Notre Dame; P. H. Beard and L. S. Moorehead, Ohio State; J. G. Shidecker, Ohio State; N. Wise, Lewis Institute; W. Springer, Mount Union; H. M. Osborne, Illinois.

Running Broad Jump—R. Spearrow, Oregon; P. S. Boron, J. W. Merchant, Muller, Treyer, California; Patrick, South Dakota; T. Hyde, Yankton; Selberling, Johnson, Wesleyan; LeGendre, Georgetown; Campbell and R. Smith, Minnesota; W. E. Schmidtz, Michigan; Wilson and Brookins, Iowa; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri; Bradley, Kansas; Ivery, Earlham; P. Jones, DePauw; R. F. Gibson, G. M. Sundt and Stolley, Wisconsin; J. Sward, Knox; George Critchett, Grinnell; R. Brady, E. Hogan and R. Kohn, Notre Dame; F. G. Connell, Moorehead, and A. G. Harter, Ohio State; Gates, Beloit; Osborne, Illinois; H. T. Byler, Chicago; Eugene Thomas, Indiana.

Pole Vault—Spearrow, Oregon; A. G. Morris, California; C. Gordon, Wesleyan; Darling, Amherst; Welch, Georgia Tech; W. G. Harker and W. S. Kelley, Minnesota; J. T. Landowsky, Michigan; A. A. Devine, Iowa; G. S. Faust, Northwestern; Hamilton, Missouri; Carey Rogers, Kansas; William Hamman, D. L. Merrick, and L. L. McClure, Wisconsin; A. Cameron and E. Hogan, Notre Dame; Harter, B. A. Rouch and S. F. Weinland, Ohio State; J. McAuliffe, Beloit; Ruehrwein, Y. M. C. A.; H. Collins, Illinois; B. B. Hall and H. G. Frida, Chicago.

16-Pound Shotput—T. MacGowan, Montana; Merchant and S. S. Sorrenti, California; J. W. Witter, California; G. Bronder, Pennsylvania; J. McMahon, Pennsylvania State; C. Storrs, Yale; L. Keen, Texas A. and M.; B. L. Neubeiser and C. G. Schjoll, Minnesota; R. O. Dahl, Northwestern; Charles Howard, Drake; C. Moulton, Nebraska; Hamilton, Missouri; E. Rogers, Kansas; E. Kennedy, Des Moines; C. Fessenden, Michigan Aggies; H. E. A. Gude and Sundt, Wisconsin; H. Huischer, Western State Normal; J. Flynn, Notre Dame; T. Lieb, Notre Dame; J. M. Patchel, E. R. White, Ohio State; J. Linneman, Cincinnati; W. Rowe, Y. M. C. A.; W. C. Cannon, Illinois; Frida, Chicago; Frank Hanny and Thomas, Indiana.

Hammer Throw—Merchant and Sorrenti, California; Palm, Pennsylvania State; A. Madsen and F. Oster, Minnesota; C. Schmidt, Michigan; Dahl, Northwestern; T. C. Nichols and L. E. Norem, Wisconsin; Leib, Notre Dame; Patchel, White and C. V. Thomas, Ohio State; Dahigren, Beloit; S. H. Hill, Illinois; C. M. Redmond and H. L. Michael, Chicago.

Discus Throw—Spearrow, Oregon, MacGowan, Montana; R. A. Berkey, Merchant, Muller, Sorrenti and Witter, California; J. McMahon, Pennsylvania State; LeGendre, Georgetown; Keen, Texas A. & M.; Campbell and Serey, Minnesota; R. H. Miller, Purdue; Dahl, Northwestern; Howard, Drake; Moulton, Nebraska; Hamilton, Missouri; Bradley, Kansas; H. Routt, Des Moines; Fessenden, Michigan Aggies; Norem, Sundt and R. C. Whitten, Wisconsin; Flynn and Lieb, Notre Dame; Beard, Patchel and White, Ohio State; Dahigren, Beloit; Rowe, Y. M. C. A.; Cannon and H. Carlson, Illinois; Frida and J. W. Thomas, Chicago; Henney and Thomas, Indiana.

Javelin Throw—Merchant, Muller, Sorrenti and C. L. Peterson, California; G. Brender, Pennsylvania; K. Carrington and C. Johnson, Wesleyan; Storrs, Yale; LeGendre, Georgetown; Keen and A. Dietrich, Texas A. & M.; H. Whelchel, Georgia Tech; L. H. Cross, Neubesir and Schjoll, Minnesota; Miller, Purdue; H. A. Hoffman, Michigan; Hamilton, Missouri; G. Spear, Hastings; E. Kennedy, Des Moines; Fessenden, Michigan Aggies; Norem and Sundt, Wisconsin; E. Hogan and L. Moes, Notre Dame; Beard and B. Petcoff, Ohio State; T. Mackenzie, Lewis Institute; S. M. Angier and Carlson, Illinois; Frida, Chicago; Henney, Indiana; Thomas, Indiana.

Committee in Charge of National Collegiate A.A. Championship Meet

T. E. Jones
University of Wisconsin

Maj. J. L. Griffith
University of Illinois

Prof. A. A. Stagg
University of Chicago

N. Y. POLO TROPHY DRAWINGS MADE

Play for Hempstead and Westbury Cups This Month

NEW YORK, June 15—Drawings for the polo trophies, known as the Hempstead Cup and the Westbury Challenge Cup, were announced today, the competition for the former starting June 19 and ending June 24, and the dates for the latter being June 26-28. The first round for the Meadow Brook Club Cup will be played on June 29 and July 1, and the drawings will be made later, depending on the result of the matches in the Westbury contest.

Teams taking part in the Hempstead Cup tourney are: Meadow Brook Ramblers, Whippany Freebooters Meadow Brook Patagonians, Great Neck, Orange County and Meadow Brook Magpies. There will be four teams in the Westbury Challenge Cup play: Orange County, Shelburne House, Whippany Freebooters, and Meadow Brook. The drawings as announced:

HEMPSTEAD CUPS

Monday, June 19—Meadow Brook Ramblers vs. Whippany Freebooters, Meadow Brook Patagonians vs. Great Neck.

Tuesday, June 20—Orange County vs. Meadow Brook Magpies.

Wednesday, June 21—Winners of June 20 vs. Army.

Saturday, June 24—Winners of June 21 vs. winners of the 22d.

WESTBURY CHALLENGE CUP

Monday, June 26—Orange County vs. Shelburne House, Whippany Freebooters vs. Meadow Brook.

Wednesday, June 28—Final between winners of June 26.

YALE ATHLETIC AFFAIRS

NEW HAVEN, June 16—Yale athletic affairs will be discussed Monday evening at a meeting of the general athletic committee. The salaries of coaches is said to be a subject to be considered. Some of the alumni object to the $15,000 salary of head football Coach T. A. D. Jones and the $10,000 paid yearly to Baseball Coach Bernie Tommers.

GOLFERS MAY BE AIDED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15—J. F. Byers, president of the United States Golf Association, in a letter to John J. Burke, member of the Schenley Park Golf Club committee, ruled that entrants in the public course national championship tournament to be held at Toledo, O., in August could accept funds to defray their expenses.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	23	.603
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Detroit	28	28	.500
Cleveland	27	29	.482
Washington	27	30	.474
Chicago	26	30	.464
Philadelphia	22	27	.437
Boston	22	31	.415

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 8, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 8.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

RED SOX BREAK LOSING STREAK

CLEVELAND, June 15—Boston knocked Mails out of the box in the seventh inning and broke its losing streak with an 8-to-3 victory over Cleveland today. Uhle went into the box with the bases filled and faced only Burns and Pratt, who hit a long single and double respectively. Lindsey then took up the burden and held the visitors until the ninth. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	8	9	1
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Quinn and Ruel; Mails, Uhle, Lindsey and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Mails. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen. Time—2h.

YANKEES LOSE TURBULENTLY

DETROIT, June 15—Detroit, helpless before Mays for seven innings today, rallied in the eighth and scored two runs, winning the game. The New York team obtained only four hits off Stoner and Dauss. In the ninth, with a runner on third, Scott was called out for bunting foul on the third strike, and in the succeeding disturbance on the part of the Yankee players, Umpire Hildebrand was escorted off the field under police protection. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	2	9	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Stoner, Dauss and Bassler, Manion; Mays and Schang. Winning pitcher—Dauss. Umpires—Hildebrand and Chill. Time—1h. 53m.

QUEER HOMER DECIDES GAME

ST. LOUIS, June 15—McManus' home run, which cleared the left field fence after taking an unusual hop, proved the deciding factor in the game between St. Louis and Washington today. Sisler was on first at the time the ball was hit. Manager Milan of the Senators made a single and two-base hit, and Smith, who replaced him, hit a home run. The victory puts the Browns within half a game of the top. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	4	8	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Davis and Severeid; Mogridge, Brillheart and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 39m.

ATHLETICS STOP WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, June 15—Philadelphia broke Chicago's winning string this afternoon in a free-hitting contest. The White Sox obtained a big lead in the first inning, and after Mack's players had tied the score added four more in the sixth, but three Philadelphia runs in the eighth forced Leverette's retirement. Robertson went in as relief pitcher in the ninth and was greeted with another three-run onslaught when Falk and Johnson allowed Dykes' fly to fall safely, filling the bases with one out, and Hauser, a pinch hitter, singled. Dykes drove out his sixth homer of the season, while Walker put one into the bleachers, bringing his total to 12. The score;

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	10	15	0
Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	10	1

Batteries—Harris, Eckert, Rommel, Heimach and Perkins; Leverette, Robertson and Schalk. Winning pitcher—Heimach. Losing pitcher—Robertson. Umpires—Owens, Walsh and Evans. Time—2h. 5m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Vernon	40	27	.597
San Francisco	42	29	.592
Los Angeles	39	33	.542
Portland	34	33	.507
Salt Lake City	33	33	.500
Seattle	31	39	.443
Sacramento	30	42	.417
Oakland	30	43	.411

RESULTS THURSDAY

Salt Lake City 18, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 13, Portland 1.
Vernon 5, Sacramento 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 5, Atlanta 0.
Mobile 8, Chattanooga 7 (12 innings).

Brown's Crew Wins From Amory's Eight

Harvard Varsity Oarsmen Have Trial Race on Thames

RED TOP, Conn., June 16—Harvard's two varsity eight-oared crews had their time row late this forenoon. S. N. Brown's crew won and was selected to row against the Yale Blue crew in the premier event of the regatta next week.

It was a fine race in which the Brown crew easily won from Walter Amory's crew by the simple expedient of lifting the stroke a notch, overcoming a lead which Amory's crew had at the 2¼-mile mark and finishing four or five lengths in the lead. The time for the four miles was 21m. 19s.

It was an upstream race, with the tide at half-flood and a light following wind. The water was fairly smooth. The stroke was at 33, which Brown's crew raised to 34 at the 2½-mile mark.

The seating of the Brown crew was as follows, it being changed from its original selection: Bow, Standish Bradford '24; No. 2, N. C. Webb '23; No. 3, B. McK. Henry '24; No. 4, Capt. G. M. Appleton '22; No. 5, C. J. Hubbard Jr., '24; No. 6, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; No. 7, D. S. Holder '24; stroke, S. N. Brown, '24; coxswain, B. H. Burnham '24.

All the Harvard crews had light work yesterday afternoon in anticipation of the four-mile test today. The late practice yesterday consisted of five-mile paddles, Coach Howe taking the crews out separately.

MISS BECKY LANIER'S HORSES WIN HANDILY

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16 (Special)—Miss Becky Lanier, the successful little horsewoman, reached the head of the list again at the Westchester County Horse Show yesterday, winning handily in the jumping classes with her pair of timber toppers, Dixie and Silvercrest. The Owenoke Farm's pair, Great Heart and Golden Swell, were satisfied with second place.

Judging in polo mounts reached the championship class. Dazzle, John H. Mulchay's chestnut gelding, carried away title honors. Mr. Mulchay also took third place in this class, No. 2 position going to Godfrey Preece's bay mare, Leonora.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	19	.648
St. Louis	30	25	.545
Pittsburgh	27	23	.540
Brooklyn	29	27	.518
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	27	31	.466
Boston	23	28	.451
Philadelphia	17	33	.340

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

SIXTH STRAIGHT FOR GIANTS

NEW YORK, June 15—New York had the better of Pittsburgh again today, though by a close score, Kelly's double and triple being mainly responsible for the Giants' 4 to 2 win over Adams. It was the sixth straight for the champions. Ryan outpitched the Pittsburgh veteran in the later stages. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	x	4	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Ryan and Smith; Adams and Gooch. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—1h. 34m.

CARDINALS' LATE RALLY WINS

BROOKLYN, June 15—St. Louis scored its first run in the eighth inning today, and when Stock's homer with one on tied the count in the ninth, the Cardinals went out and won the game in the first extra session. The result puts St. Louis ahead of Pittsburgh in the National standing. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4	10	1	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	10	x	

Batteries—Sherdel, Barfoot and Clemons; Cadore and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Barfoot. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 38m.

PHILLIES SHUT OUT REDS

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—George Smith held Cincinnati to six scattered singles today and the Phillies hung up an easy victory, 7 to 0. Fred Williams, the locals' center fielder, starred at bat with a double and a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	x	—7	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—G. Smith and Peters; Keck, Gillespie and Wingo. Losing pitcher—Keck. Umpires—Sentelle and McCormick. Time—1h. 24m.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	44	13	.772
Tulsa	34	26	.567
Sioux City	31	27	.534
Wichita	31	28	.525
Omaha	27	29	.482
Oklahoma City	26	34	.433
Des Moines	22	37	.373
Denver	19	40	.322

RESULTS THURSDAY

Sioux City 13, Oklahoma City 8.
St. Joseph 9, Denver 4.
Omaha 6, Wichita 5.
Tulsa 8, Des Moines 4.

NORWICH GETS ROQUE TOURNEY

NORWICH, Conn., June 16—Arrangements have been made for the annual national roque tournament, which will be held in August on the courts of the National Association here. Springfield, Mass., and Philadelphia will again make an effort to have their city chosen for future tournaments.

YALE CREWS ON RIVER

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16—The Yale rowing coaches and others followed the Harvard time row this forenoon and the Yale crews were on the river for practice until noon. The oarsmen had a short, easy paddle. No comment was made as to the performance of the Harvard varsity eights in their race.

CUB MANAGER SEES A HARD RACE AHEAD

Killefer Thinks Teams of the National Circuit Are Very Evenly Matched

"Ball clubs are coming into something like their normal stride," said Manager William Killefer of the Chicago Cubs yesterday, "and it is not too early to say something about the pennant prospects of the clubs in the National League. I think the race will be the closest in years, for six of the clubs appear to be evenly balanced—they are Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston and Cincinnati—and to my way of thinking it is only a question of time when the New York Giants will start their annual slump. It is likely to come earlier for New York this year and be of longer duration, for the champions surely gave indication of slipping when they dropped three in a row to the Braves. Of course we are not depending mainly on a slump by New York to put us over, but with a lead such as the Giants have, they must be beaten with some regularity by all the clubs of the circuit before any of the runners-up can overtake them."

Killefer believes his team is as good as any on the circuit right now, as far as balance and speed go, although somewhat disappointed that the Cubs did not get an even break in their recent series with John McGraw's nine at the Polo Grounds. "Look what they did to the Braves yesterday," he said, referring to the 15-to-2 defeat the Cubs administered to Fred Mitchell's charges here Wednesday afternoon. It was not said boastingly, but as proof that his team is in the running, formidable enough to overwhelm a team that had beaten the world's champions in every start a short while ago. "What pleased me more than anything else was the way the youngster, George Stueland, came through. He finished up one of the games against the Giants when we had already lost it, and the way they greeted him was a shame. But now he is a winning pitcher and can go the full route. You see, the pitching is the only thing that concerns me very much, since the club lacks nothing in hard hitters and fast fielders. In addition I believe we are one of the few clubs that still 'mix their attack,' or, in other words, employ base running on a large scale to get runs. None of the regulars are slow, while Statz, Hollocher and some of the other boys are real speed merchants.

"There is a lot of interest apparently centered in young Statz, especially in New York and Boston, both of which towns let him drift to the Coast League. I don't blame fans here for regretting this, for if ever a player proved a star in his first year up as a regular in fast company, it is this Statz. Watch his work in center field, at the bat and on bases. He is creating as much of a furore as Hollocher did when he broke in, which is saying a lot.

"A number of the regulars are out just now, but the subs are filling their places in grand style. The outfield is being taken care of by Miller, Statz and Friberg, who has alternated with Heathcote while George Maisel is on the bench. Miller is another, I understand, who was a member of the Red Sox for a short while, and so is Krug, at third. All are filling the bill, handling their positions and batting like stars. Miller says he is a 'hot weather hitter,' and I am beginning to think he is right, for he started in last Friday and has been connecting with the ball ever since.

"We considered ourselves very fortunate some years ago to get Terry, who had been passed up by the White Sox, Braves and Pirates. He is now called one of the best second basemen in the business. Grimes at first is comparatively young, and full of energy. That infield combination will stand a lot of comparison.

"Grover Alexander gives promise of having one of his best years. He's winning games with regularity now, and holding the other fellows to low scores, and, all in all, is staging a surprising comeback. Not that he was ever out of it, but he is coming back as a star, you understand—the greatest in baseball. Aldridge is a worthy asset to the staff. He is a recruit who keeps his head about him and bats and fields his position well. The rest of them are doing satisfactorily at present.

"A word for the first string catcher, O'Farrell, who is in there almost every day, a greater help than most people would realize to the pitchers and the team as a whole. Hartnett is promising material behind the bat, and I plan to use him quite often in games to come. I may even get into a game myself now and then, but with the job being taken care of so capably, I see where I'll have to stick on the bench most of the time."

EASTERN LEAGUE

Hartford 10, Bridgeport 2.
New Haven 2, Albany 1.

Best Facilities for Open Golf at Skokie

Course Groomed and Press Arrangements Made

CHICAGO, June 16 (By The Associated Press) — Arrangements for handling the national open golf championship are in preparation by the Skokie Country Club, here, whose links from July 10 to 15 will be the scene of probably the greatest international golf contest ever staged. Most of Great Britain's best professionals and amateurs, and all of the leading golfers of America, as well as the champions of Australia, China and possibly of Japan will compete for the title now held by James M. Barnes of New York.

The links are in fine shape with perfect turf, and Chairman John Ling has arranged some remarkably fine tees from which the player can get every thrill possible to golfdom.

The important task of getting the results of the contest to the rest of the world will be in the hands of Frederick W. Hill, who is arranging for a press headquarters to house more than 100 men. Wires are being strung to the clubhouse in the western edge of Glencoe, a suburb, 20 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan. Typewriters and all other facilities will be in readiness, with score boards so arranged that the press men can have unobstructed use of the tally sheets.

DEAN LEADS FIELD IN MID-ATLANTIC GOLF

WILMINGTON, Del., June 15—Leading a field of 86 golfers over the links of the Wilmington Country Club here today, J. Simpson Dean, former Princeton star and intercollegiate titlist, took the medal in the qualifying round of the championship tourney of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association with a 73.

There was a tie for net honors between W. B. Denham, a local man, and Hugh MacKenzie, Washington, at 71.

The highest figure to place in the first flight was 83. In addition to Dean, there are a number of players of national reputation in the championship as for instance W. A. Tuckerman, national semi-finalist in 1919, and the Cochran brothers of Baltimore. The scores of those who qualified in the championship division:

J. S. Dean, Wilmington	73
Donald Woodward, Columbia	77
G. M. Standifer, Columbia	78
H. C. Pickering, Wilmington	78
R. W. Cochran, Baltimore	79
M. Whitlatch, Chevy Chase	79
W. A. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase	79
Hugh MacKenzie, Columbia	79
W. B. Denham, Wilmington	81
Albert MacKenzie, Columbia	81
T. W. Sasscer, Maryland C. C.	81
R. G. Coombs, Kirkside	82
Sidney Scott, Wilmington	82
John McManaman, Hampton Roads	83
C. S. Lee, Wilmington	83
Dr. A. Webb, Wilmington	83

GEORGE S. LYON WINS TORONTO GOLF TITLE

TORONTO, Ont., June 15 (Special)—George S. Lyon of the Lambton Golf Club won the amateur championship of the Toronto and District Association here this afternoon when he won the playoff from his son Seymour Lyon on Saturday last, in a field of 130 entrants, the father and son led the field with gross scores of 154 for the 36 holes.

This afternoon they played an 18-hole medal round for the championship and the father won when his son drove his ball into an unplayable position on the eighteenth hole and picked it up, being down 79 to 83 at that time. On the outward journey Seymour Lyon led with 38 to his father's 40 but the latter by means of a birdie 2 on the twelfth green went into the lead and held it until the end.

CZECHO-SLOVAK SOKOL FESTIVAL

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 15—Nearly 1000 delegates, representing all sections of the country, were here today to attend the convention of the Czecho-Slovak Sokol festival and congress of the Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol. The convention will continue through tomorrow.

Mildred Prichella of Chicago, reported to be one of the best women athletes in America, is among the several hundred who will engage in drills, gymnastics and sports at the Lehigh University stadium during the two days of the convention.

PHILADELPHIA C. C. WINS

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 — The Philadelphia Country Club polo team today defeated the Bryn Mawr Foxhunters, 10 to 7, in the final match for the Woodc

DEEPER WATERWAYS PROJECT WOULD AID ILLINOIS FARMERS

Improvement Promises Lower Freight Rate and Enables Grain Growers to Compete With Foreigners

BLOOMINGTON, June 11 (Special Correspondence)—Farmers, for the first time during the agitation in behalf of an improved Illinois waterway, are taking an interest in the project and seeking information. They wish to know just how they will benefit. Toward this end they are being invited to a series of meetings in behalf of the project, the first of which was held in Bloomington, May 31, and the second takes place in Peoria, July 3. It is the object of these gatherings to demonstrate that farmers generally in Illinois would be benefited by the proposed improvement of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

At present, a large proportion of the export grain from this State moves by rail to Cairo thence by water to New Orleans, at an actual saving of 3 cents per bushel as against an all-rail haul, and a much greater saving over the all-rail haul to the eastern seaboard. It is planned to deepen the Mississippi and the Illinois channel so that craft of nine-foot draft could move all the way from Cairo up the Illinois to Beardstown, Pekin, Peoria, and other distributing centers. Grain then could be carried either to Chicago or New Orleans, both the Great Lakes and ocean outlet being available. If the boats did not lower the rates below the present charge the saving to the farmers of central Illinois would be not less than 5 cents per bushel.

The federal barge service, fostered by the United States Government, now is carrying Illinois grain to the seaboard at 20 per cent less than the rail rate. This is a saving that has a strong appeal to the men who grow the grain as it stimulates the demand for their product and a heavier demand means a higher price.

The farmers are clamoring for prewar prices on grain and live stock and, if a waterway would help to promote higher quotations, the chances are they would lend their influence to the movement.

Opponents of the waterway are stressing the point that such an improvement would mean increased taxation. Since 1917, however, it is pointed out, the Federal Government has paid out more than $1,000,000,000 to the railroads. Tariffs at present are declared to be nearly twice as high as those in effect before the war. Freight upon farm products is 50 per cent above war charges. If adequate waterway facilities are provided along the Illinois and Mississippi valleys, it is maintained farm commodities can be transported to the seaboard at 60 per cent of the present rail rate. In addition, the boat lines would relieve railway freight congestion and a dearth of freight cars.

The cost of constructing the Illinois waterway would be met by a $20,000,000 bond issue, $1,000,000 coming due each year.

The waterway supporters are endeavoring to prove that transportation is a tax and one of the greatest paid by the American people. The farmers of the corn belt of Illinois are 1000 to 1500 miles from the seaboard, while their competitors in foreign lands seldom are more than 300 miles from deep water. If the farmers of this State desire to compete with those abroad, they must secure a cheaper means of transportation. Argentina exports much grain to New York and New Orleans, the rate being much less than the rail rate from central Illinois to those points.

JAMAICA ASSISTS CANADA'S LOSS

Subscribes 15 Per Cent Toward Merchant Marine Deficit

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—After a lengthy debate and some pointed criticism of the Canadian Government, the Legislative Council supported the Government proposal to pay £5000, 15 per cent, of the total loss incurred during the first year by the steamship service conducted by the Canadian Merchant Marine. Canada's loss, 75 per cent of the whole, was $360,000. The critics of the vote argued that Canada had failed to carry out her part of the contract because while Article 16 of the Canada-West Indies Reciprocal Agreement required a fortnightly service, the service had never exceeded one steamer in every three weeks. Two boats were employed, the Canadian Forrester and the Canadian Fisher, each being 3500 tons and having accommodation for 28 passengers. The boats are not equipped with cold storage, a point at which they were much criticized, it being argued that it was most desirable to properly equip them for carrying bananas direct to Canada.

The Government admitted that Canada had not carried out the agreement in every particular, but urged that Jamaica was morally bound to pay her part of the deficit, making representations at the same time with a view to getting the defects of the present service remedied.

Sir John Pringle, one of the outstanding figures in the island's banana business, and a member of the Privy Council, said that in subsidizing steamers to Canada they were doing now what 30 years ago they did to foster the fruit trade with the United States. At the beginning of such an effort there would be mistakes on both sides, but they must take a broad view. They must help Canada, and Canada must help them, and look beyond the immediate loss of money to the fact that trade between the one place and the other was being increased by the Reciprocity Agreement, of which this steamship service was a part. They must pay their share of the deficit, and represent to Canada any way in which the present service could be improved.

The member for St. Mary made the point that the boats of the Canadian Pacific ocean service had been attracted to Jamaica by the Reciprocal Agreement, and the member for St. Thomas showed that sugar could be shipped to Montreal by the Canadian boats at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and that whereas the island was paying £5000 it has saved more than £50,000 in freight.

MISS BISHOP KEEPS TITLE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 16—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Bridgeport retained her title as woman state golf champion, here today, by defeating Mrs. Charles Porter of New Haven, in the final round of the tournament, 5 and 4. Miss Bishop won the title twice previously.

SCHOOLS WILL LOSE PUPILS UNLESS NEW LAW IS ENACTED

Congress Warned of Need for Prompt Action to Keep Children From Mines and Factories

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Schoolhouses will be emptied to provide thousands upon thousands of child workers in factories and mines during the coming year, Congress hears from all sides, unless it speedily enacts a new child labor law or drafts a constitutional amendment.

Lack of compulsory education laws and adequate child labor laws in many states, particularly in the south, adds to the seriousness of the situation created by the Supreme Court's decision declaring the federal law invalid. According to estimates by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, upward of 1,000,000 boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age will be compelled to drop their school books for jobs within the year unless Congress recognizes the humanitarian appeal.

Surveys Prove Needs

In response to demands, the Children's Bureau has ready for Congress the results of many surveys showing the urgent need of legislation to protect children from forcible labor, for a small proportion of child laborers go to work voluntarily. Unless Congress puts its foot down hard, investigators warn, conditions will soon become as bad in certain sections as before the days of a federal child labor law.

One of the worst features of child labor, these reports indicate, is the fact that from two to three times as many children as adults are injured in industry. Investigations into working conditions in many states bear out this claim.

Eighteen states now permit children to work in mines before they are 16 years of age—the minimum set by the recent federal law. Mining is regarded as one of the most hazardous of industries for children.

Boys Working Underground

Yet in one typical anthracite community in Pennsylvania, before the federal law became effective, 1564 boys between the ages of 13 and 16 were enumerated by federal investigators. Of these 286 had started before they were 14; 137 not yet 16 were working underground.

Today all the states have laws relating to child labor. But some of these laws are good, as compared to the standard set by the federal law, and some of them are not. In some of the states the laws are well enforced, and in others they are not. Congress recognized the importance of having the Government look after the interests of the children when it established in the Department of Labor the Children's Bureau.

The bureau has recently made a comparison of the state laws regarding child labor and the federal standard. It found that in 27 states the laws compare favorably with the federal standard. It found, too, that in 16 of the states, and the District of Columbia, the laws are good on most points, but admit of exceptions which really lower the standard to a considerable extent.

The Conditions of Permission

In these states children are permitted to work in vacations, at work that "is not harmful," to work for their parents and not for anyone else. In five other states the laws fall below the federal standard. These five are Delaware, Mississippi, Virginia, Utah, and Wyoming.

The reports at the Children's Bureau show, too, that in many of the states the laws are not up to the federal standard in the matter of hours of labor. The federal standard, for example, provided that children from 14 to 16 years of age should not work more than eight hours a day, nor more than six days a week, with a maximum of 48 hours a week. Under 14 they were not permitted to work.

Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia meet these requirements; two states do so with exceptions; and 20 others have lower standards, permitting nine or ten hours per day, and 54 or 60 hours a week. Especially is this true in states where there are large canning interests.

The federal law said that children should not work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., and 26 jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia, are up to that particular standard, while 11 have laws a little below the standard, and other states are distinctly below. Five of them have no regulations regarding night work.

INDIA TO HOLD ELECTIONS SOON

Complications May Arise, but Outlook on Whole Justifies Some Optimism

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—The Indian debate in the House of Commons last night was less unreal than most of its annual predecessors in that assembly, for now that self-government—even if incomplete—has been introduced into this great country, Indian affairs can no longer be relegated to the obscurity of an official bureau. The story which was told of continued working of the experiment of endeavoring to enable 300,000,000 Orientals to govern themselves showed that many difficulties have arisen and that a large body of "non-cooperators" are still in opposition to the new system of rule.

This system is admittedly transitional. Its development depends upon a periodical stock-taking of the extent to which a further advance in the direction of complete democratic control can be made, without the risk of chaos. At one time during the past year life and property in India became so insecure that grave fears were felt as to what the future would be. Revolution surged round the election booths and murder, arson and boycott threatened to prevail. The British authorities were much criticized for their slowness in restoring order by force. The eventual arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other agitators has been followed by a lull in the disturbances.

The main Indian question is now how best to utilize this lull to enable permanent tranquility to prevail. Indian Muhammadan excitement has taken a religious trend and the claims for recognition of the Constantinople Caliphate compete with the demands shared in by the more advanced wing of Hinduism for an extension of the franchise and the introduction of complete popular rule.

On the other hand so high does color feeling run that the difficulties between the new Indian Government and the white community in India have also to be taken into account. The course which the British Cabinet is endeavoring to steer is a middle one between extremism on either side and, for the time being at least, the situation has improved.

The new Indian administration is proving more costly than the old and a serious financial deficiency has to be met. Indian exchange also has fallen seriously. New elections which must shortly be held may also produce complications. Fortunately, both the autumn and spring crops in India have been abundant this year, which removes for the time being the ever-present shadow of food deficiency. Industries also are developing and the mills in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore have all been making money.

The serious strike of Indian operatives on the East Indian Railway, which was one of the features of the non-co-operation movement, has ended, with the result that India's rich resources in coal are once more being put upon the market. The Indian outlook, upon the whole, therefore, justifies at least some of the optimism with which the British Government's statement last night was tinged.

Quereshi Sentenced

ARMADABAD, India, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—Quereshi, the Noncooperation leader in India who succeeded Mahatma Gandhi when the latter was arrested and imprisoned on charges of sedition, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 rupees, with a further three months' imprisonment in default of payment. Quereshi was arrested early this week, following the publication of alleged seditious articles in the newspaper Young India.

The publisher and printer of Young India received a similar sentence.

LIQUOR BAN KILLED BY CRUSHING VOTE ON SUBSIDY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

the Senate and is appropriate to other pending legislation."

Ship Board Official Assured Methodists of Anti-Liquor Policy

WASHINGTON, June 16—The board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, interjected a new element into the discussions raging about the sale of liquor on American ships today, by making public a letter written last November by D. E. Brundage, then advertising manager of the Shipping Board vessels. Such sale was frankly acknowledged and defended by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, on Wednesday, in replying to the Anheuser Busch Company.

The Methodist board said the Shipping Board's attention was called by Walter F. Ballinger of Philadelphia to United States Mail Line advertisements in the Paris Daily Mail and in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, specifically stating that "choice wines and liquors," were available aboard vessels of the line. In reply to this the church board said Mr. Ballinger received a letter from Mr. Brundage, written at the direction of Mr. Lasker, saying:

"This advertisement was placed by the United States Mail Line (a private corporation, which had the ships under charter, the Government then having no connection with the same), not only without the Shipping Board's approval but wholly in contravention of Shipping Board policies.

"The ships and management of this line recently were taken over by the shipping board. On Oct. 14 this office learned for the first time that advertising similar to that of which you sent a photostat copy, had been placed in foreign publications, and on Oct. 16, using the authority of Vice-President Love of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, instructions were issued to the management of the line that foreign agents would be at once dismissed if further found guilty of printing this misinformation and illegal advertising."

Mr. Ballinger took the matter up again in order to arrive at a very definite understanding, the Methodist board said, and received a second letter from Mr. Brundage in which the advertising manager said:

"I have never known liquor to be sold on Shipping Board vessels and I do know that the sale of liquor on these vessels would be absolutely contrary to the policy of the Shipping Board and the instructions that the Shipping Board has given the operators."

ALASKAN CANNERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION OF TRAP FISHING

Failure to Agree on Salmon Safeguard May Cause Grant of Power to Secretary of Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—The situation created by the rapid growth of the fishing industry in Alaska, since the only existing legislation on the subject was passed in 1906, is regarded by officials of the Bureau of Fisheries as one of the most pressing problems of territorial administration. Coupled with the intensive growth of the industry from the 47 canneries operating in 1906 to approximately 150 in 1921, representing an investment of $60,000,000, is the fact that the salmon catch has decreased alarmingly during the past three years, giving unmistakable evidence that exploitation by the canners is threatening extermination in many of the Alaskan streams. Officials here are helpless to remedy the situation under the statute of 1906.

"There is no doubt that the salmon supply of Alaska is decreasing at a rate which makes it imperative to pass protective legislation," said Henry O'Malley, newly appointed Commissioner of Fisheries, discussing the situation. "This should be done without delay. The important thing is for the native Alaskans and the canners to forget their differences and get together in the interests of preventing dangerous depletion of the supply."

The Bureau of Fisheries, said Mr. O'Malley, has done everything possible under the 1906 act, working with insufficient appropriations. Until legislation is passed extending the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce beyond the 500-yard limit, and extending his powers over the industry, conditions must go from bad to worse, he admitted.

In an effort to stop wholesale destruction of fish in Alaskan waters, every stream except two has been closed to fishing, the prohibition extending, however, only 500 yards beyond the mouth of the stream. Most of the destructive trap fishing is done beyond this limit, and it is for this reason that it is considered necessary to extend the jurisdiction of the bureau to the three-mile territorial limit, provided for in the pending White bill.

In discussing legisaltion which he believes necessary to get control of the situation, Mr. O'Malley declared that he did not believe in a provision specifically prohibiting trap fishing, but that it should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce to take any measures necessary to prevent depletion. Trap fishing, according to Commissioner O'Malley, is much easier to regulate than seine fishing, for the reason that the traps are permanent and stationery, while seine fishing is carried on less systematically and in more diverse places. He called attention to the fact that statistics for the past ten years disprove contentions that traps are more destructive than seines, since they show that in any year the combined catch of gill nets and seines has more than equaled the trap catch.

The provision of the White bill, reported favorably by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which prohibits trap fishing, has aroused much opposition among the canners, and is not looked upon favorably by the Department of Commerce officials. C. H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a recent letter commenting on the White bill said:

"In view of the fact that all forms of fishing gear have contributed to the overfishing in different parts of Alaska, the conditions cannot be met justly and effectively by any drastic, prohibitive restrictions on any type or types of fishing gear, but proper relief can come by giving powers to this department permitting such adequate regulatory measures to be enforced as may be necessary to meet the varying conditions in the different streams and sections."

Authority to Control

It is a significant fact, however, that Alaskan witnesses appearing before the committee in support of the bill were practically unanimous in declaring that intensive fishing with traps had proved destructive. Dan A. Sutherland, delegate from Alaska, speaking on this point, declared that prohibition of trap fishing is an essential feature of such a bill, and that without it the canners will remain in control of the situation.

If the White bill is defeated because of the strength of the opposition to this feature declared to be "essential" by Mr. Sutherland, the expectation is that during the next session of Congress there will be revived and presented the bill drawn up by the canners in October, 1921, and approved, with modifications, by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but was shelved in favor of the White bill. It provides for the lodging of broad powers in the Secretary of Commerce, and extends his jurisdiction to the three-mile territorial limit. He is given power to define and prescribe the gear to be used in the taking of salmon, and to prohibit, if necessary, fishing in any or all Alaskan waters.

Advocates of the White bill are apprehensive of this substitute bill since in times past, it is charged, the Bureau of Fisheries, upon which would devolve the making of the actual regulations, has shown itself friendly to the big canning companies.

CANADIAN RAIL MEN FACE REDUCTIONS

LONDON, Ont., May 31 (Special Correspondence)—In common with raidway employees on the rest of the continent, the shopmen and trainmen in Canada are in a turmoil about changes in wages and working conditions. While no recent wage reduction has been ordered generally among the railwaymen in Canada, the shop trades face reduction and unwelcome changes in working conditions as well, and a vote is being taken within the next two weeks to ascertain if the membership of the unions, including shop men, is favorable toward the new arrangements. While there is little enthusiasm for the announced result of the recent negotiations, a distinct gain was recorded in the matter of the length of the working week.

Maintenance of way men, on the other hand, feel that they have lost something in the recent negotiations, chiefly through the elimination of the eight-hour-day clause from the agreement. Employees in this division who have been working under the jurisdiction of the maintenance of way department, have been working 10 hours a day, but receiving time and a half for the additional two hours, which they will now lose.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	40	16	.714
Rochester	35	23	.603
Buffalo	31	27	.534
Toronto	29	28	.509
Jersey City	29	30	.492
Reading	27	33	.450
Syracuse	24	33	.421
Newark	16	41	.281

RESULTS THURSDAY

Baltimore 10, Syracuse 8.
Rochester 7, Reading 5 (16 innings).
Toronto 6, Newark 0.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.

MRS. MALLORY DEFEATED

LONDON, June 16 (By The Associated Press)—Mrs. F. I. Mallory was defeated in the semi-finals of the Kent tennis championship today by Miss Kitty McKane, the British star, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

HOTELS, RESORTS

ASBURY PARK

HOTEL LINCOLN
Asbury Park, N. J.
A NEW modernly appointed hotel of the highest type, built last year, affording every convenience for a select clientele.
Rooms single or en suite with or without private bath.
EXCELLENT SERVICE TABLE SECOND TO NONE
Rates, booklet and floor plans at our New York Booking Office, 8 West 40th St.
'Phone Longacre 8310
George S. Ferguson, Proprietor H. B. Churchill, Manager

Hotel Knickerbocker
208 Seventh Avenue
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
OVERLOOKING OCEAN
RUNNING WATER PRIVATE BATHS
Capacity 150
Booklet.
Tel. Asbury Park 1470 ALVAH TRUAX

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
ASBURY PARK N.J. DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
MORGAN & PARSONS.

"The HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY"
HOTEL FRANKLIN

One Block to Ocean
Special June Rates
Send for Booklet
C. STROUD
North Asbury Park, N. J.

Ocean Hotel
"Asbury Park's Newest Leading Hotel"
Running water and long distance telephone in all rooms. Elevator. White service. Rates $35 up.
EWELL & CRAWFORD Owners and Managers
Tel. 2330.

You Can Plan Your TRIPS AND TOURS from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

Leslie Hotel
207 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.
Third House from the Beach
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
L. M. DE COU

CALIFORNIA

NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Reduced Prices
MEALS AND ROOMS
Dining Room Open to the Public
SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR
Club Breakfasts, 6:45 a. m. to 10 a. m.—35c to 75c
Lunches, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.—50c
Evening Dinner, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—50c
Sunday Chicken Dinner, 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—75c
RATES PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:

	Single	Double
100 rooms	$1.50	$2.00
100 rooms	$2.00	$3.50-$3.00
200 rooms, with private toilet	$2.50-$3.50	$3.00-$4.00
400 rooms, with private bath	$2.50-$4.00	$3.00-$7.00

"Largest Popular Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast."
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CAPE COD & ISLANDS

Aberdeen Hall
CAPE COD Hyannis, Mass.
EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL
Exceedingly comfortable and homelike. Beautifully situated on Nantucket Sound. Unexcelled boating and bathing; tennis courts and golf links.
House modern and cuisine first-class.
Send for booklet.
F. WARREN BLISS, Prop.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
The Year-Round climate at Del Monte is the delight of the outdoor enthusiast. On Quaint Old Bay of Monterey and Pacific Ocean. Golf every day in the year over the two famous Championship Courses. Polo, Swimming, Tennis, Trapshooting, Boating, Horseback Riding, Motoring, make this California resort a veritable playground at all seasons of the year.
Write for folder
Carl S. Stanley, Manager
DEL MONTE, CAL.

HOTELS—EASTERN

RADIOPHONE CONCERTS DAILY

ALL YOU'D EXPECT A HOTEL TO BE
NEW ENGLAND
So. Carolina Ave., just off Beach and Boardwalk; near Steel Pier and all amusements.
RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM
Improved at a Cost Exceeding $50,000
All rooms refurnished, electric lights, Simmons beds; repapered and repainted; private baths; elev. to all floors; excellent table; private ref'g and ice plant; bathhouses and showers with attendants.
American Plan, $4 up daily. $20 up wkly.
Write for Bklt. and "Call of the Salt Spray."
'Phone 670. Atlantic City, N. J.
Personally managed by owners, Stitzer & Stitzer

CAIRO HOTEL
1615 Q ST. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
JAMES T. HOWARD, Manager
American and European Plan

Remodeled in 1921 at cost of nearly $100,000
300 rooms, all outside.
European $2.00 up
American $4.00 up
Special rates A. P. to school and tourist parties.
Washington's tallest building.

Aldine Hotel
Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Within easy walk of the leading shops and all railroads.
European Plan from $2.50
American Plan from $6.00

HOTEL STERLING
FIREPROOF
KENTUCKY AVE. AND BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Second Hotel From Boardwalk
American plan. All outside rooms, moderate and complete. Modern in every detail. Cuisine and service a special feature.
THE NORRIS COMPANY

'Tis Just a Whisper from Asbury
The Bryn Mawr
"The House of Plenty"
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Center of Everything
New management; new methods; new equipment; not the ultra-fashionable, but as comfortable; cap. 100; $14 to $25 Am. plan and $7 weekly up Euro. plan.
Direction of EASTON E. BEARE.

North Water Gap, Pa.
CATARACT HOUSE Special Rates During June
An up-to-date resort combining every amusement with the delight of country in the mountains. Large ball room. Orchestra, tennis, baseball, boating, garage. Booklet.
A. E. WINEGARD & SON

On Buzzards Bay—Cape Cod

THE SIPPICAN
MARION, MASS.
Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Ball Room
NOW OPEN
CHAS. W. KOKERDA, Manager
Also THE NEW BEDFORD HOTEL New Bedford, Mass.

The New Central House
TIP END OF CAPE COD
Provincetown, Mass.
NOW OPEN
The New Central House, one of the largest hotels in Provincetown, is the only hotel situated on the water's edge. A three-story piazza overlooks the historic Main St., while the triple balconies in the rear afford a perfect view of the beautiful Cape Cod harbor. The hotel is run on the American plan and every guest room is an outside room, all having air and sunshine. For further information and booklet address
FRANK E. POTTER, Proprietor

"Cape Cod's Finest Hotel"
Mayflower Inn

Manomet Point, Plymouth, Mass.
Located Directly on the Ocean
NOW OPEN Tel. Manomet 5970
Rates Substantially Reduced
GOLF, TENNIS, BATHING, DANCING
40 acres of grounds.

Brant Rock House
BRANT ROCK, MASS.
On Plymouth Turnpike, 35 miles south of Boston, Town of Marshfield, 100 rooms, "finest shore" location on Mass. Bay. Send for illustrated Booklet. Special family rates, May 1st to Nov. 1st.
W. H. MAHONEY, Mgr.

Plymouth Rock House
Plymouth, Mass.
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge.
GOLF AND TENNIS NEAR BY
CLARK & SAMPSON
OPEN YEAR ROUND

Chestnut Inn
CHATHAM, MASS.
Chicken and Lobster Dinners
NEAR THE WATER
GOLF AND TENNIS

The LODGE at SARATOGA, CALIF.
Offers you the rest and seclusion to be found in the beauty and quiet of the Santa Cruz mountains. You are assured every modern comfort at moderate cost. Large swimming tank in connection. $5.00 and up (including meals).
Make Reservations Now.
Send for Folder.

Spend Your Summer Vacation at the
Hotel Vendome
San Jose, California
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
or
Al Tahoe Inn
Al Tahoe, California
(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end of Lake Tahoe)
FRED W. TEGELER, PROPRIETOR.

Oakland, Cal HOTEL ST. MARK
200 Rooms. $1.50 up. European. Cafeteria.
You'll feel at home.
Cor. 12th & Franklin Sts.

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Mansion House
Island of Martha's Vineyard
VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.
Open All Year Established 1870
NEW MANAGEMENT
Green vegetables and dairy products from our own farm. Tashmoo Spring Water. Comfortable. Homelike. Refined clientele. Delightful surroundings.

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HYANNIS, MASS.
One of the most charming and artistic hostelries on Cape Cod. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Rooms with bath.
For reservations phone Hyannis 9080
MORGAN S. DADA, Prop.

For other Hotels see following pages

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Victoria, S. W., facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M. the King of England. Victoria 6600

HOTEL VANDYKE
South Kensington, S. W., facing the Gardens of the Natural History Museum. Kensington 2893

HOTEL REMBRANDT
South Kensington, S. W., facing the Victoria and Albert Museum. Kensington 4300

These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariff on Application to Manager.

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MAYFAIR LONDON

One of London's brightest & most recherche Hotels. Home comforts & refinements combined with moderate charges. Apply for latest tariff
Elevators to All Floors
THE CURZON RESTAURANT is open to Non-residents
Telephone Grosvenor 2600
Private exchange six lines
Supper Dance Every Thursday 9 to 12
Price 10/6
Open to Non-Residents

Two popular and well appointed Temperance Hotels in
CENTRAL LONDON
Opposite the British Museum.

THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London
Near the British Museum.

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Bedroom, Breakfast & attendance from **8/6** per night per person
Full Tariff & testimonials on application.
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Kingsley Hotel, "Bookcraft, London"
Thackeray Hotel, "Thackeray, London"

Tel. Address Comfortful Mayfair.

Hotel Washington
Curzon Street, Piccadilly, London.
Recently opened with modern appointments. High class throughout.
150 Rooms, 60 Bathrooms, Suites.
Telephone 6220 Mayfair.

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19 & 20, Bolton Street, Mayfair, London
Central position off Piccadilly
First-Class Private Hotel
Quiet and Comfortably Furnished Suites
A few single rooms. Public dining room.
GOOD CUISINE AND VALETING
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Hotel Russell
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
Centrally Situated — Moderate Charges

Holyrood Hotel
BRAY
Ireland
Centre of Esplanade
Near Station, Baths and Golf Links
Apply MRS. BRYAN.

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NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles
AN HOMELIKE HOTEL WITH THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A WELL REGULATED ESTABLISHMENT.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

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Unfurnished suites of two and three rooms and bath may now be leased for the coming year—also a few furnished suites available now. Transients accommodated. Tel. University 2080.
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On the State Road Between Lynn and Salem
The Sunbeam's Welcome
A Pleasant Ride Over State Roads and a Good Dinner with Music and Dancing await you.
SUNBEAM, Inc.
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CASTINE, MAINE
Visit historic Castine at headwaters of Penobscot Bay. A delightful place for a restful vacation. Golf, boating, canoeing, driving. Weekly or season rates. Booklet.
Fine table; excellent service; veg. from own garden; abundance of sea food.
MISS ALBERTA T. THOMAS,
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Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan — Telephone—Beach 6160
500 Rooms — Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.
RATES For one person $2.00 and up. For two persons $3.00 and up. No extra charge for rooms equipped with twin beds. Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
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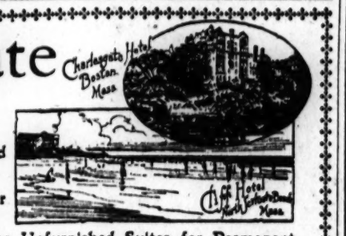
Club Breakfasts 25c to $1
Special Daily Luncheon 65c 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Table d'Hote Dinner $1 5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner $1 12 to 8 P. M.

GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

Charlesgate



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Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets
Unobstructed View of Charles River and Back Bay Park
Quiet and Attractive, Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at *Moderate Rates*. Dining Room Open Entire Year. Herbert G. Summers.

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ON THE OCEAN FRONT
North Scituate Beach, P. O. Minot, Mass.
18 Hole GOLF Course, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing, Saddle Horses

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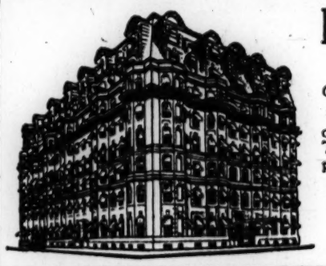

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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person.....$3.00 a day
Two persons (double bed)....4.00 a day
Two persons (single beds)....5.00 a day
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

The Brocklebank
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Altitude 1400 feet
Overlooks beautiful Lake Sunapee. An unobstructed 100-mile view of mountains, valleys, and lakes.
OUR OWN FARM supplies chicken, certified milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit; fresh fish from the lake. The excellence of the cuisine has been an important factor in establishing our popularity.
Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Croquet and Bowling
BEAUTIFUL WALKS AND DRIVES
Now Open. Special rates to June 15.
Why not get acquainted?

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.
Famous for Golf
3 COURSES - 27 HOLES
ALL MOTOR ROADS LEAD TO BRETTON WOODS
THE MOUNT PLEASANT
OPEN JUNE 28 - CLOSES OCTOBER 1.
THE MOUNT WASHINGTON
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C. J. ROOT, MANAGER
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York Beach Hotel
YORK BEACH MAINE
Open June to September
Unsurpassed Location
Situated directly over the famous Thunder Rock on the ocean front, overlooking the beach and commanding a superb view of the surf. Many beautiful walks and drives. The hotel is equipped with hot and cold water and steam heat, also suites with private bath. Private Garage. Tel. Conn. $21.00 and up. American Plan.
T. R. DIAB, Mgr.

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Only 20 miles from Boston
Comfortable for a week end or a longer stay.
Weekly Rates $20 and up
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AMERICAN PLAN
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THE OCEANIC
and Cottages
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Beautifully located, commanding sweeping views of ocean and surrounding countryside. Supplied daily with fresh sea food taken directly from the boats. Eggs, milk and vegetables from adjoining farms. Booklet C.

Low Rates to July 15

PELHAM HOTEL
American Plan
Looking Straight Out to Sea
Pleasant and homelike. Table excellent. Spring water. 2 and 3-window rooms. Prettily furnished. Particulars and leaflets sent. Henry W. Ford & Sons, Owners and Managers.

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Facing State Capitol — Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

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20 min. from So. Station, Boston. Express trains. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household cares or to make your home for a long stay. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fires. Sun room. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. Tel. Wellesley 51164.

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Portland's centrally located hotel.
Special attention given to tourists.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
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Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, log fire. June is a beautiful month for motoring in the mountains and trout fishing is at its best. Booklet by request. W. A. MESERVE, Prop.

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Tennis on well-kept clay courts, good bathing, ¼ mile sandy beach, boating, canoeing, bowling, billiards, orchestra, dancing.
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HOTEL TUDOR
Nahant, Mass.
One of the finest locations on the North Shore; always cool. Four miles out to sea from Lynn. Fine boulevard.
WILLIAM CATTO, Prop.

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
A most homelike, attractive hotel for those who demand the best at modest rates.
Ask me to serve you in any way I may.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

Jackson Falls House
Among the Mountains—Jackson, N. H.
Tennis, Golf, Clock Golf, Croquet, Automobile and carriage livery.
Good home cooking and plenty of it.
BOOKLET

The Sachem
Ogunquit, Maine
No better place to enjoy the pleasures of outdoor life.
All Water Sports. Nine-Hole Golf Course, Tennis, Croquet

NEW ENGLAND

VISIT THESE PLACES IN JULY!
Spend your vacation in beautiful Bethlehem and make memorable short excursions to Mt. Washington, Crawford Notch, Old Man of the Mountains, Lost River, Flume, and other exceedingly interesting points. Bethlehem also offers tip-top golf on an 18-hole course, tennis, horseback riding, etc. Thirty hotels provide at varying rates every reasonable comfort and convenience.

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Write to any of above for booklet, or address Secretary
BETHLEHEM HOTEL ASSOCIATION, BETHLEHEM, N. H.

THE SAVOY
SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
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RATES
Every room with a private connecting bathroom all porcelain tubs:
For 1 person ....2.00, 2.50, 3.00 per day
For 2 persons....2.50, 3.00, 4.00 per day
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..6.00 per day
For two persons.
Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons. $5 per day.
Corner Suites, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlors; 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, $7 per day.
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application
Excellent Restaurant: Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. stations and Steamboat Landings.
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"
Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield
Open the year round for permanent and transient business
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1370.

IN BOSTON
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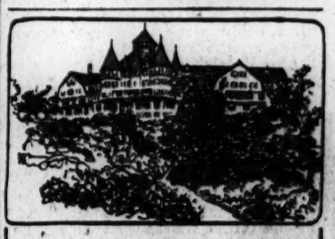

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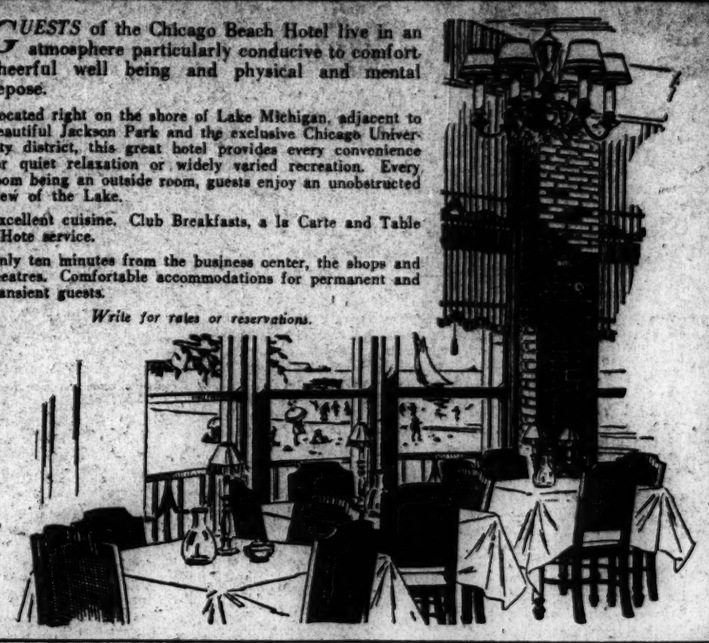

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INTERPRETATION OF ONE WORD IN TREATY IS FAR-REACHING

"Respective" in Versailles Pact Raises the Question as to Whether Nations May Act Independently

PARIS, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Academic as the point may be, very much turned and may turn upon the interpretation of the word "respective" as it is used in the Treaty of Versailles. France does not desire to enter the Ruhr if the voluntary failure of Germany can be avoided and other measures are considered suitable. But she does mean to conserve the right of doing so whether England is or is not in agreement.

The British declare that she does not possess the right, first because the word respective in the treaty as applied to governments does not destroy the idea of collective action which is the very spirit of the treaty. Nevertheless, although it is fairly clear that the word respective is a mistake, and although it would seem that the framers of the treaty have expressed themselves badly, careful examination of the texts leads to the conclusion that technically France is right.

However the word respective may be interpreted—whether it means that France may act separately or not—it is contended that the right was in fact abandoned by Alexandre Millerand on behalf of France.

Occupation of Frankfurt

In 1920 the French occupied Frankfurt without a preliminary understanding with the British and against the will of the British. Mr. Lloyd George was exceedingly angry, and even then the Entente came near to being broken. But French sentiment at that time was not aroused to the same extent as today against England, and M. Millerand, shrinking before the consequences of his independence, withdrew from Frankfurt and made a promise in a letter that France would not again take separate action.

Surely then this disposes of the famous Paragraph 18 of the eighth section of the treaty, and if France had the right to occupy the Ruhr without her allies she no longer possesses it. One would suppose that this were clear but not so. The argument of Raymond Poincaré is that the promise given in 1920 did not and could not change any right given by the treaty.

Collective Action

It applied not to cases specifically covered by the treaty, not to cases in which the treaty expressly declares that France or any other government may separately decide upon action—but only to cases which are not specifically covered by the treaty and to which therefore the general law of collective action applies.

In 1920 M. Millerand proceeded against Germany because Germany had sent troops to quell disturbances in demilitarized parts of Germany. Now as there is no question in the treaty of separate action in such an emergency, it may properly be held that M. Millerand was wrong. His promise was not to repeat such an offense if offense it were.

But failure to meet her obligations on the part of Germany, and the ensuing report to that effect by the Reparation Commission, is a matter, according to the definite Treaty terms, for the respective governments—that is to say for the individual governments coming to separate decisions. That right was not alienated. There could be no abrogation of these clauses.

Much to Be Said for France

It will be seen that from a juridic viewpoint there is much to be said on these lines for the French case, and were it worth while one could enter into detailed argument. Whatever verdict a company of lawyers might give, the real matter at issue is whether France is really prepared to take the responsibility of severing herself from England and shattering the principle of collective action. Were she to do this England would take no further part in the application of the Treaty.

After considerable inquiry in the most competent quarters the writer is convinced of two things. The first is that France does not want to take military action if satisfaction can be obtained in any other manner. The second is that France will not shrink from military action should it now or hereafter be considered necessary.

Only in the last resort, however, is occupation possible and there are so many delaying processes, so many formalities, so many legal precautions, so much reluctance, that it is difficult to imagine circumstances which would precipitate the occupation. France is aware of all the disadvantages and from the beginning it seemed certain that some means of averting the necessity of action would be found.

LANDS IN IRELAND OWNED BY BRITONS LIABLE TO SEIZURE

DUBLIN, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the news that no agreement has been reached by opposing factions in Ireland, it is generally felt that one is essential and will come presently. In the meantime things continue as they were. Shots are heard frequently in the streets, but the people now have become so used to the sound of firing that no one even turns to see what has happened.

In answer to a recent query, Commandant Rory O'Connor said that Ireland was in the midst of a revolution, and that land taken wrongly from the Irish people by the English in olden times would be taken back for the Irish workers. If landowners could prove good Irish titles to their land, they might keep it, he said, otherwise they would be allowed to retain only their houses and enough land to live on, and that the rest would be taken for the workers.

He also stated that it was contrary to his orders that people had been turned out of their homes. He declared he was more hopeful of a settlement now than he had been, and would give up willingly his revolution if an agreement could be made by which the Irish Republic could still be maintained.

IRISH PACT CALLED ATTACK ON MORALS

Mr. Childers Explains Why Factions Keep Up Fight for the Republic

DUBLIN, May 21 (Special Correspondence)—Erskine Childers, author and politician, explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative recently, his reasons for supporting the Republican Party in Ireland, and for opposing the treaty. He had, he said, always been much more interested in Ireland than in England. His mother was Irish and he regarded Ireland as his home. For 15 years he was in the British Civil Service but he was out against what he termed "appalling imperialism."

He was against the treaty because he could not break the Republican oath or be dishonest, and it was impossible, he insisted, to get a Republic by means of a treaty which was undermining the moral fiber of the people who had sworn allegiance to the Republic. He considered that the fight against England should have been carried on, instead of the treaty being signed. Mr. De Valera had never mentioned giving up the Republic, and it never had been given up.

The Republicans' Attitude

The five plenipotentiaries who had put their names to the treaty, were described on their credentials as representing the Irish Republic, and as being empowered to negotiate a treaty with England to enable Ireland to associate with the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Republican Party did not object to Ireland being with the Empire, but not of it.

On Dec. 4 counter-proposals maintaining independence were re-drafted, but these Collins and Duggan refused to take to Downing Street. Barton and Gavan Duffy took them however, and Arthur Griffith who had already accepted allegiance to the Crown, went as chairman. At the close of the conference of Dec. 4 Gavan Duffy remarked, "We cannot be in the British Empire," and then the Irish delegates were bowed out of the room by the English. Barton and Gavan Duffy were vehemently against the treaty, or "Home Rule arrangement."

The result of this conference was an ultimatum from Lloyd George to the effect that if the treaty were not signed by all the plenipotentiaries by 10 o'clock that night, war with Ireland would follow without reference to the Dail Cabinet, and Gavan Duffy and Barton, who were totally unprepared for this situation, felt they could not accept the responsibility of plunging their country into war.

Ammunition Not Essential

In reply to a question as to whether, when the truce was declared between England and Ireland, the latter was short of arms and ammunition, Mr. Childers replied that the Republic could carry on fighting without ammunition, by resisting and paralyzing British authority—in fact this method had been succeeding. No country gained anything by a national surrender, he continued, no country had ever done it before.

Human nature, he considered, was too good to admit of the treaty being backed in the elections. The pro-treaty party was greatly embarrassed by the backing of the Unionist Press. If the Republicans should win the elections he thought it was probable that fresh negotiations would be begun with England. The treaty was dividing the country by allowing British troops to mass in the North.

The Christian Science Monitor representative then asked what exactly the Republic hoped to gain for Ireland and to this Mr. Childers replied that the only real guarantee for the Republic would be the recognition of its moral right by other countries. The tradition of independence had never been lost and the treaty simply meant that a new and more formidable obstacle had to be overcome and might mean that men would fight Irishmen in the future instead of Englishmen.

Split Was a Certainty

He did not question pro-treaty motives. Ireland was undoubtedly in an exhausted condition when the treaty was signed and the treaty seemed a statesmanlike procedure. It was dishonest to talk of a republic after signing the treaty and the men who did so ought to have known that the treaty would split the country.

He could not say what the Republican minority would do if the country voted for the treaty, but personally he would always be a Republican. Mr. Gavan Duffy, who had opposed the treaty, gave it his support, whereas Mr. Barton, after signing, felt that he could not support it.

The treaty, said Mr. Childers, would collapse like a pack of cards without the personality of Collins. Griffith could not carry on, and De Valera was the only man who could really hold the Irish people. Mr. Griffith, he said, had promised not to sign the treaty without reference to the Dail Cabinet, and it was he who committed the whole delegation. Asked why De Valera had not gone to London himself, Mr. Childers explained that he knew that operations would be ticklish in London, and that there was a probability of a break, and he also felt that he ought to stay in Ireland as a visible representative of the Republican Government.

BROWN TO HAVE A BUSINESS SERVICE

PROVIDENCE, June 16 — Brown University has established a bureau of business research to co-operate with the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and establish relations between the university and industrial interests of Rhode Island.

Any concern in Rhode Island may apply for the service of the bureau. The chamber will furnish men to address classes on practical subjects, material for use in advanced courses, and offer suggestions for placing graduate students in suitable positions.

PRINCE'S ENTIRE INDIAN TOUR WAS "A GREAT ADVENTURE"

Correspondent Declares His Kindliness and Courage Carried Him Through Trip in Security

Special from Monitor Bureau

By EVERARD COTES

LONDON, May 30—The still, pearly waters of Bombay harbor, one morning last November, were churned by the advent of a big battle cruiser. In front, in the hot sunshine, steamed a green spit of shore crowned by tall sandstone and marble buildings and variegated with bunting of every color. His Majesty's ship Renown had arrived, bringing His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on a visit to the East.

It was a day that everybody who stands for law and order in the continent of India had determined to make notable and cheerful. The chief officials, European and Indian, headed by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, had assembled on shore with all the circumstances of an army on parade. The great feudatory chiefs of western India were there in the personal splendor that the Orient loves. Not a single thing had been forgotten. Yet there was something wrong. Care looked out from beneath cocked hats and helmets. Policemen moved anxiously about. The reception of the Prince was going to be no holiday affair.

Those who stand for law and order in India were not the only ones who had been thinking and planning about it. In out-of-the-way alleys, in the hot, dusty purlieus of many an Indian city, behind the closely barred windows of the zenana, as well as in the secret meeting places of the men, little knots of conspirators had been making preparations too. It was an opportunity, they thought, of impressing the world with the wrongs of their motherland, which—prosperous and well-governed as it might be—they could think of only with emotion and bitterness as being subjected to alien rule. They were of many creeds and races. They hailed from all parts of India.

The Government of India, and through them the British Government and His Majesty the King himself, were fully informed in advance of the preparations that were being made to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales. Troops were kept within reach. No change, however, was made in the royal plans.

When the Prince stepped down the gangway of the Renown, and entered the waiting launch that conveyed him ashore at Bombay, therefore, he took up a challenge. He pitted his own personality and the traditions of the royal house against the influences of a widespread movement of revolution, which all the resources of the Government of India had so far failed to wipe out.

All this stated and understood, the Prince had a wonderful reception when he landed in Bombay. It seemed impossible to imagine, in the magnificence and enthusiasm with which he immediately found himself surrounded, when he reached the shore, that there existed any sentiments other than those of the most fervid loyalty and devotion. Even after the ceremonial of the reception had ended, and the state procession entered the streets, it could still be said with truth that large and enthusiastic crowds were present.

In back streets and lanes where guarding troops were few very different scenes occurred. An unarmed white man walking alone was set upon and killed. There is a note of irony in the fact that this first victim of the hartal was not an Englishman at all, but an American. His name was William Francis Dougherty, a United States engineer employed in the Bombay port. Collisions with police and then with British troops followed one another in quick succession. Order was eventually restored, but this was not until many had been shot down.

The next day the hartal was over and the crowds that turned out to see the Prince were enormous. At the Poona races, where he walked, well ahead of his staff, through masses of Indians kept from thronging him only by the frailest railings, the air was filled with the sound of clapping and with shouts of "Jubraj kijai!" ("Victory to the King's heir!") Numbers bowed low in the deferential salaam that the Indian accords to those he honors. Hands were stretched out to him, not only by those who were near but from far back in the crowd. The demonstration was spontaneous and its cordiality was beyond dispute.

The Prince afterward visited most of the principal cities in India. He crossed and recrossed the continent, went right through Burma, and penetrated among wild frontier tribes, alike in the Shan country and beyond Peshawar.

Wherever European influence predominated or wherever the Prince was with Indians free from the terrorism of the extremists he had receptions not only of an oriental magnificence and splendor, that could be equaled nowhere else in the world, but he also roused a fervor of enthusiasm and loyalty that astonished all who saw it.

Upon the whole he more than held his own. Day by day, while the tour was in progress, the India Office in London was able cheerfully to contradict the frequent rumors of mishap with which Fleet Street found itself assailed. Throughout the entire journey the Prince's happy temperament, his kindliness and his courage, joined to that instinctive reverence for their rulers, which is the heritage of all Orientals, carried him in security upon his task of reconciliation and good will. But his tour was, from the beginning to the end, a Great Adventure.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 15

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Frank E. Scobey, Director of the United States Mint, here, that the Philadelphia mint has completed the peace medal struck in honor of President Harding. It has been the custom ever since the administration of President Washington, for each President to have a bronze medal made by the mint, and these eagerly are sought after by collectors.

In the early days these medals were given to Indian chiefs and were emblematic of peace and good will. There usually appeared the hand of a white man shaking the hand of an Indian.

The Harding medal is about four inches across. It has a fac-simile of the President on one side, while on the reverse the outstanding feature is an eagle, with wings aloft and the word "Peace" engraved around it. The lamp and open book also have a part in the design. The inscription reads: "Inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1921."

The engraving was done by George T. Morgan of the Philadelphia mint, who has been in the Government service since 1876. The medals may be purchased at $1 each, this being the cost of minting.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, tells a story used by Will Hays, former Postmaster-General, to illustrate his attitude toward the critics of the Post Office Department. A man living in the country went to town to business each morning in a large, high-powered automobile. At one point along the road a noisy, officious dog acquired the habit of running out from a farm house and barking at the automobile as it passed. The owner finally exclaimed to his chauffeur: "Stop the car and give it to the dog and see what he will do with it."

◆ ◆ ◆

The program of the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, which has decided to spend $250,000 during the coming year in its campaign against war includes: "A bombardment for peace in the form of resolutions and messages—mail, wire and radio—expressing the desire of the people of this country to follow up the Washington Conference with a further move toward world peace. The simultaneous posting in as many communities as possible of thousands of placards bearing the words "No More War." The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs and organizations and individuals in New York, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and Illinois have written to the council expressing a desire to co-operate with "No More War Day."

◆ ◆ ◆

It was learned through Chinese officials here that an effort is being made by the German Government to divert as many as possible of the Chinese students seeking education in foreign countries to German institutions.

Commenting on this effort, they said that during the war, when it was difficult for Chinese students to obtain remittances, they were given all possible help by the German authorities—and this at a time when Germany and China were technically at war with each other. Living is much cheaper in Germanay but the United States has been the most favored nation among Chinese students and it will be difficult to turn many of them from their desire to study here.

◆ ◆ ◆

Golf is the favorite subject of discourse among Washington newspaper correspondents. Wherever they foregather—in the halls of the Capitol, in executive departments, in the White House and elsewhere, the talk of the green is perfervid and pervasive. Matters of state have been known to wait upon golf. The President himself is keen on the sport and a good average golfer. It was known that he eagerly desired to win the cup when he played in the newspaper men's tournament recently. The day after he had failed to do this he and the Secretary of State were out on the golf course early in the morning.

While he holds that a pure and unadulterated brand of democracy is incapable of general application, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, still is loyal to the old New England town meeting. Discussing the general question recently he spoke from experience and close observation, when he said: "On a very small scale and in a community of a homogeneous people, with sufficient intelligence to pass on questions of the government of their own local affairs, no form of government has ever been devised which excelled the old New England town meeting. That was democracy in full and complete operation. I was born and reared in such a community. The qualified voters met once a year and spent the day electing their officers and making provision for their local needs. Education was general, and there was practically no difference in race, language, thought or customs. After a full and frank discussion of their problems and requirements, the voters cast their ballots and the wisdom of their action usually was demonstrated."

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Washington has been visited recently by a string orchestra composed entirely of Jugo-Slav musicians residing in New York City. They were seen in several places here, but the especial object of their coming to the Capital was to be present at the celebration King Alexander's wedding at the residence of Minister Grouitch. They wore handsome native costumes similar to those worn by gypsy musicians in Jugo-Slavia, who tour their country playing at wedding feasts. These musicians gave a program of the music of their own country, which proved attractive wherever rendered.

◆ ◆ ◆

The newest military aide in the White House is Maj. O. M. Baldinger. Like many other recent additions to the executive staff, he hails from Marion, O., and is known personally to President Harding. Indeed, he has been a protegé of the President's for years. He has been personal messenger in the editorial rooms of the Marion Star, and previously a carrier of the paper. From Marion he went with Mr. Harding to Columbus, as a page in the state Legislature. He acquired his shoulder straps in the World War.

SAN DIEGO CUSTOMS INCREASE FOR MAY

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Port of San Diego customs collections for May totaled $6,073.64, an increase of $1,873.03 over the corresponding month of 1921. Imports for the month were $293,983 and exports amounted to $351,109.

Fourteen American vessels, seven Japanese and four British craft entered the port, engaged in foreign trade

News of Freemasonry

LONDON, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—It will be remembered that during the war, steps were taken by the Grand Lodge of England to prevent the admission of visitors belonging to any of the lodges in enemy countries and excluding from membership of the English lodges any Freemasons of enemy alien birth, whether naturalized or not. These embargos still remain in force and cannot be removed until a proposition to that effect is carried at a meeting of Grand Lodge.

Sir William Raynor, provincial grand master of West Yorkshire, addressing a meeting of his jurisdiction, said he had been approached by several well-known members of the craft with the inquiry as to when the embargo that was placed on brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Turkish birth, during the continuance of the war would be raised. He had written to the grand secretary asking for his advice under the conditions, and, in reply, had been informed that the resolution passed by Grand Lodge in March, 1915, still held good, and that until it was rescinded those brethren could not attend any private lodge meetings.

Welcome to Americans

Sir William said it seemed very hard that men who had the misfortune to be of alien birth, but who afterward became loyal, naturalized subjects of the British Empire and whose sons fought and made the supreme sacrifice in the war for the Allies, should be excluded from the precincts of the lodge. He had no desire to be a pioneer in the matter, but he thought the time had arrived when Grand Lodge should remove the embargo with regard to naturalized British subjects.

A hearty welcome was accorded the score of representatives of the northern and southern jurisdictions of the Scottish rite in America who came for a short visit to London on their way to Lausanne, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor spent a day with a number of them at the Savoy Hotel, which they have made their temporary headquarters in London. A satisfactory conference was held in Edinburgh. On the eve of their departure for Paris they were invited to be the guests of the Earl of Donoughmore, who is the sovereign grand commander of the Scottish rite in this country. Sovereign Grand Commander Abbott of the northern jurisdiction says that his party think that the future happiness of the world is dependent in a large measure upon the closest possible bonds of union between the English-speaking Masons of the world, and they hope that their visit will help to cement the closest bonds of union between the countries Masonically.

A Non-Stationary Lodge

All Masonic students will be interested in the resumption of Masonic working by the Unity, Peace and Concord Lodge, No. 316, one of the two non-stationary lodges on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, which for very many years has been connected with the second battalion of the Scots Guards. This ancient lodge has left its mark on British Freemasonry, for it was closely identified with the founding of the order in America and in India, and its remarkable history is reflected in the array of valuable Masonic souvenirs which it possesses. Its working was suspended during the great war and since has been interfered with by the service of the battalion in Ireland. It can trace its history back as far as 1737, when it was working under the Irish constitution.

When the battalion was serving in Albany, North America, in 1759, the lodge granted an exact copy of its Irish warrant to some influential citizens of that city, under which it worked till 1765, when an American warrant was obtained, and the lodge became Mount Vernon Lodge, and the dominating lodge in American Freemasonry, and is now No. 3 on the roll of New York province. In the same way when the battalion was stationed in the Coromandel coast, Madras, it was instrumental in founding, by means of copies of their own warrant, other lodges, which have since become of great influence in Indian Freemasonry.

Ferguson Bequest

At a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dundee, just held, a communication was read from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, concerning what is known as the Ferguson bequest. About a quarter of a century ago William Ferguson, an Arbroath Freemason, who had gone to America, left the reversion of his estate, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for the purpose of erecting in Forfarshire a home for the dependents of Scottish Freemasons. The legacy fell in about two years ago, when the sum available was £269, the smallness of the sum being explained by the litigation that had taken place in America over the terms of the bequest. The sum was quite inadequate for the purpose of founding a home and so Grand Lodge decided to approach the Court of Session for power to vary the trust, so that the money might be invested in securities and disbursed in the form of annuities for the dependents of Freemasons. This has been agreed to, and the income will accordingly be devoted to this purpose.

Classified Advertisements

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70TH ST., 200 West. Opposite Sherman Sq.—Attractive front room, running water, twin beds, electricity, elevator; also single; table guests. Miss Hubbell, telephone Columbus 8357. N. Y. C.

FLATBUSH—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for business couple; convenient to subway; electricity, hot water. Call Flatbush 1587-J, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET ON BEACON HILL.
Large, cool furnished room with hot and cold water. Apply to MRS. BIRD, 19 West Cedar St., Boston.

BACK BAY—12 Hemenway St., attractive, comfortable rooms, continuous hot water, electricity, use of kitchen; tourists accommodated.

92 NONANTUM ST., BRIGHTON.
Beautiful large room with use of kitchen; rent reasonable. Tel. Brighton 1125-J.

208 West 71st, N. Y. C.
Attractive Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM in very cool apartment; breakfast if desired. Tel. Morningside 4769, Apt. 65; references; New York City.

MURRAY HILL SECTION—Very desirable rooms in every way. Telephone Vanderbilt 8317, New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN OCTOBER, by a teacher, room with bath, or apartment in private house; Bedford-St. Mark's section, Brooklyn, preferred. Box D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FURNISHED apt., summer months; newly decorated; 6 rms., 2 baths, porches, piano, Victrola; nr. lake, I. C. Surf Ln., 4500 Lake Park; 1st. apt. Tel. Kenwood 4787 after 4 p. m., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Furnished 6-room apartment in a pleasant part of Brookline, Mass. Inquire 8 WALTER, 49 Gorham Ave., phone Brookline 3698-W.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—6 rooms, bath; summer months; moderate terms. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

FOR RENT—In Brookline, near Coolidge Corner, lower suite in duplex house; 7 rooms. Tel. 5440 Brookline.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CITY VOCATIONAL SERVICE
1000 Times Building
New York
Secretarial, stenographic, executive and clerical positions now available.

STENOGRAPHER, typists, to register in agency for selective commercial positions; applications accepted only when filed in person. BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced and cultured woman to superintend household and the care of 2 children; must be capable of managing servants and assuming full responsibility in answering calls, qualifications and salary first letter. Z-67, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER—State experience; desire loyal worker. Box P-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SOUTHERN HELP—References investigated. WILLIAMS COLORED AGENCY, 49 West 38th, Schuyler 8088, New York City.

WOMAN for housework and plain cooking, 4 hours a day; 2 adults. 4519 124th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Phone 0611.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED

By new and growing pipe organ concern, two or three first-class road men capable of erecting and finishing organs; splendid opportunity for the right men. Address ORGANS, 3214 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Penna.

WANTED—A good gardener; one who understands greenhouse work; all our positions; must have references. Box T-69, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANAGER—With broad experience covering factory, sales and general management seeks opportunity where proven ability to secure individual and unsurpassed co-operation can be utilized; technical education; investigation. Past and present business connections welcomed. Add. L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE—AMERICAN
desires position; competent investigator; experienced modern office methods, traveling representative and mail order work; well qualified for position, confidential secretary or assistant where best ref.; avail. June 15. Box M-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

EXECUTIVE POSITION—Credit manager; 12 years; ability organize department; handles successfully large volume business, domestic and foreign; much general business exp. with large corporations where results-getting counts; well educated, also law. Tel. Sunnyside 6300, or Add. E-44, 1208 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION as assistant manager on country estate or farm wanted by expert accountant, now employed as auditor; capable handling big proposition; married, no children; good living quarters specified; references exchanged. E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, married, well educated, several years exp. handling bills receivable ledgers; also exp. in managing circulating department; has working knowledge of stenography and typing; highest quality references. Box B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; will drive steady or few hours a day; best references. Box C-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-COMPANION position wanted; one who loves and understands children and has been successful in working with them; salary $30. Box O-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN will accept position as waitress, chambermaid or care of children. Box K-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SEC'Y-Steno.—Exp.; comp., temp or perm.; Loop or N. S.; good refs. Myrtle Smith, 1146 Ellinwood Ave., Tel. Evans. 3357-J, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MOTHER and son would like to work in same family, mother to do general housework and care for son as chauffeur and other duties. MRS. J. FRAZIER, No. 6 Kershaw Rd., West Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Parkway 868-J.

PROPOSALS

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway desire bids for removing two-story frame dwelling at No. 104 Middlesex street, Malden.

Per plans and specifications apply to the office of the General Manager, 108 Massachusetts avenue, Boston.

Bids close at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 30, 1922.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway desire bids for furnishing as required from 1 to 10 five ton dump trucks to be used in connection with its work in any part of the Metropolitan District served by the Railway.

For statement of requirements apply to the office of the General Manager, 108 Massachusetts avenue, Boston.

Bids close at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 23, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
(D. P. U. 859)

To the Honorable Department of Public Utilities:—

The Boston Elevated Railway Company hereby represents that it desires to establish in and upon private ways and lands on the westerly side of Linden street between Brighton avenue and Commonwealth avenue in the Allston district of the city of Boston, an inclosed breakhead and shelters with approaches, tracks, poles, wires and other structures and connections with existing tracks and wires for the convenient transfer of passengers between cars operating through the Boylston and Tremont street subway and along Commonwealth avenue and Brighton avenue easterly of Linden street, and surface cars operating on Commonwealth avenue, Brighton avenue and Harvard avenue westerly of Linden street.

There are filed with this petition and made a part hereof plans marked "B-1282—Boston Elevated Railway—Maintenance Department—Harvard Ave. Terminal—Proposed Prepayment Area and Approaches—Scales as noted—May 1922—C. T. Fernald, Chief Engr. Maint. Dept." showing the general form and method of construction and extent to which any public or private way or land is to be occupied and the extent to which public ways and places are to be laid out, widened, altered or discontinued.

Your petitioner further represents that it is necessary in order to establish said inclosed area, station and shelters as aforesaid that it take in fee by eminent domain certain lands and certain easements and rights in land outside the limits of public ways and parks, all of said lands being shown on the plan No. 22514 filed with this petition marked "Boston Elevated Railway Maintenance Dept.—Land in Brighton—Proposed taking by Boston Elevated Railway—Scale 1 in.—= 40 ft.—May 1922—C. T. Fernald, Chief Engineer Maint. Dept." and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side line of Brighton avenue and the westerly side line of Linden street; thence running southerly along the westerly side line of Linden street, S-09°-15'-25"-W, one hundred and seventy-seven and twenty-five hundredths (177.25) feet to a curve; thence running southerly along the westerly side line of Linden street by said curve with a radius of two hundred and thirty (230.0) feet one hundred and nine and thirty-two hundredths (109.32) feet; thence running southerly along the westerly side line of Linden street, S-17°-56'-35"-W, three hundred and fifty-five and thirty-four hundredths (355.34) feet to a curve at the intersection of the westerly side line of Linden street and the northerly side line of Commonwealth avenue; thence running along said curve with a radius of twenty-seven and eighty-six hundredths (27.86) feet to the easterly and northerly line of land now or formerly of Boston Elevated Railway Company; thence running and running northerly along said line of land now or formerly of Boston Elevated Railway Company, one hundred and eighty-eight and sixty-six hundredths (188.66) feet; thence turning and running northerly, one hundred and forty-five and sixty-six hundredths (145.66) feet; thence turning and running northerly, one hundred and forty-five and sixty-six hundredths (145.66) feet; thence turning and running northerly, one hundred and forty-five and sixty-six hundredths (145.66) feet to land now or formerly of Boston Elevated Railway Company

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FOR SALE—Real bargain at $30,000; 104 ft. overall, 95 ft. waterline, 14 ft. 8 in. beam, 4 ft. draft; designed by Gardner; built in 1910; four large staterooms, main saloon aft., dining room in pilot house forward, all finished in mahogany, two 6-cylinder 4-cycle Speedway motors, in first-class condition; can be fitted out at 24 hours' notice for the New York Yacht Club cruise; now located in New York waters. Further particulars from H. A. CURTIS, 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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15-mile drive by ocean boulevard, house of 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, completely furnished, to rent for season, $700; ideal for quiet and rest; perfect condition throughout. Address 400 Boylston St., Room 63, Boston. Tel. mornings 3500 Back Bay.

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PRIVATE family will take limited number of guests from June 15 to Oct. 1 at summer home in foothills of White Mountains, N. H.; situated directly on large lake; three hours from Boston; rooms single and en suite with private bath; abundance of fresh milk, eggs and vegetables; excellent bathing; references required. Rates on application to Box 6-S, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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At lowest prices, a most complete assortment of attractive Sweaters and Silk and Flannel Skirts.

QUALITY — CORNER

Sheer Mohair Slip-Overs of soft, high grade yarn, in spring weight. Slip-Overs in striped weave, V neck and girdle.

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EDUCATIONAL

Palestine — Where Education Has Jumped to Almost the First Place in the Budget

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem as Projected by the British

AT THE end of 1920 it was officially stated that of 134,000 children of school age in Palestine, about 100,000 were receiving no education of any kind. There were at least 300 villages without schools. As was natural in a Moslem country, the girls were even more inadequately provided for than the boys. Of the future wives and mothers of the new Palestine, the overwhelming majority were illiterate. Technical education, of which the country stood urgently in need, was virtually unknown. As for universities, Palestine, needless to say, had none.

There were two in Syria at Beirut—the Jesuit University of St. Joseph, and the admirable American College maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Missions of the United States. Palestine and Syria, however, had now become separate states, and in Palestine proper there were no facilities for higher education.

The educational poverty of Palestine was only to a small extent the result of the war. The Turkish Government had never had much money to spare for schools. A variety of Christian bodies had been doing valuable work on a limited scale. The Jews, too, had built up a fairly complete educational system of their own. The great mass of the population, however, had always been neglected, and little had been done for it either by the State or by private benefactors.

Awake to Advantages

None the less, the people of Palestine were fully alive to the advantages of education. As soon as the British Administration was installed, it was deluged with demands for schools. Those demands it did its best to satisfy within the limits of its somewhat meager resources. The education budget rose from £E46,000 in 1919-20 to £E103,000 in 1921-22. More money is now being spent on education than on any other service, with the exception of public security. Elementary schools were the first necessity. In the middle of 1921 the High Commissioner was able to report that schools were being opened at the rate of more than one a week and that if progress was maintained at the same rate, the whole requirements of the country would be met within four years.

The girls were not forgotten. As early as December, 1918, government girls' schools were opened in Jerusalem, Tiberias, and elsewhere and were followed by a considerable number of others. In addition, Jerusalem has now a high school for girls on European lines, with an English headmistress. An effort has even been made to educate the nomadic Bedouins who have been provided with peripatetic schoolmasters. The shortage of trained Palestinian teachers continues to be a serious difficulty, but two training colleges, one for men and one for women, have now been opened, with accommodation for considerably more than a hundred students.

The Present Arrangement

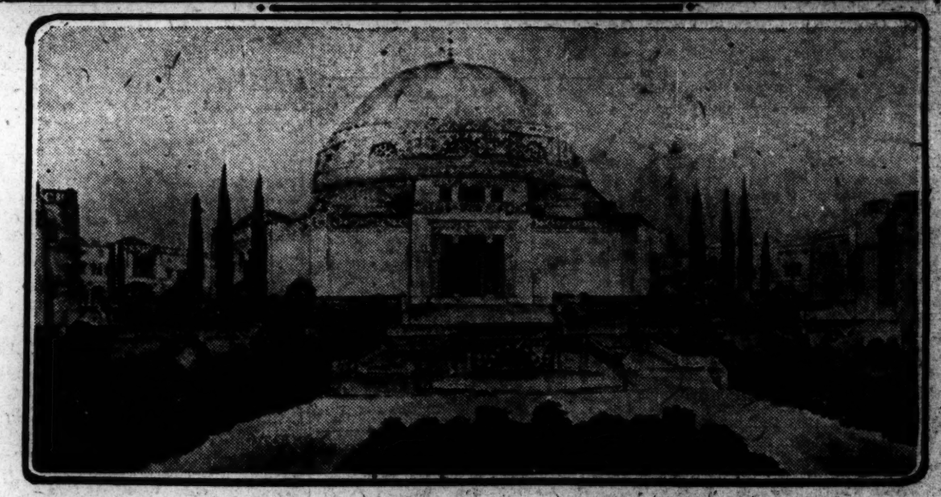
What has been done by the Government is mainly for the benefit of the Arab population, and more especially of the Moslems, who are the most backward of the three communities. The great majority of the Christian children are educated in voluntary schools, which receive a small grant-in-aid from the Government in return for the right of inspection. Similarly, the whole of the Jewish children are educated in the Jewish schools, of which there are 137, including 53 kindergartens, three secondary schools, and six trade schools.

Except in the case of the Jews, little has as yet been done for secondary or technical education. The Government has begun at the beginning and is absorbed in the provision of elementary schools for the mass of the population. On the other hand, at the opposite end of the scale, Palestine is beginning to produce a variety of learned institutions. The number of scholars in Palestine is out of all proportion to its population. In Jerusalem, in particular, there are concentrated eminent representatives of various branches of learning from all parts of the world. Up to the present, the distinguished European and American scholars who have made their home there have been largely engaged in lecturing to one another. An effort is now being made to widen their audience and to create, with their co-operation, a school of oriental studies.

What Has Already Been Done

Valuable educational work in a limited field has already been done by the British School of Archæology, which was established in Jerusalem in 1920. With the co-operation of the American School of Oriental Research, the foundations of a first-rate archæological library have been successfully laid. An important function of the British school is the training of Palestinian students in the art of excavation. It has also organized a well-attended course of public lectures, which has been supplemented by a further course arranged by the Palestine Oriental Society. Another branch of learning is represented by the Jerusalem School of Law established in 1921 under the auspices of the Government and now attended by some 150 students.

A more ambitious project, and one which appeals strongly to the imagination is the proposed Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The idea of a university which should be at once the crown of the Palestine educational system and a center of Hebrew learning for the world at large began to assume a concrete form as long ago as 1913. It was of necessity in abeyance during the war, but immediately Palestine was liberated by the allied armies, it was vigorously proceeded with. In July, 1918, the foundation stone was laid, in the presence of Lord Allenby, the Commander-in-Chief, and of all the principal dignitaries of Palestine, on a site which had been secured on Mount Scopus. A little later, Prof. Patrick Geddes of St. Andrews University, well known as a town planner of rare imagination, was brought out to Palestine as architectural adviser. His plans, if carried into execution, will produce a conspicuously noble and dignified group of buildings.



Upper Left—Showing Gray Hills on Mt. Scopus, the Site of the Proposed Hebrew University
Upper Right—Interior of Rotunda
Center—Bird's-Eye View of the University as Modeled by Prof. Patrick Geddes
Lower—The Main Approach

Starting the University

Paradoxically enough, it is proposed to begin with scientific faculties and not, as might have been expected, with a school of Semitic studies. This is mainly accounted for by purely practical considerations. If Palestine is to be rebuilt, among the first problems to be faced is that of sanitation.

It is proposed to create an institute of physics and chemistry. For this purpose, too, considerable sums are already available, together with a technical library, etc. It may, therefore, be confidently anticipated that both departments will come into evidence within the next 12 months. Closely connected with them is the Institute of Agricultural Research, which is about to be opened in Jerusalem. Though technically a separate institution, it will in effect go to form the nucleus of the university. Among the subjects for which provision has already been made are botany, entomology, etc.

Practical Then Cultural

The university, in the initial stages, will not be primarily a teaching institution. The institutes in contemplation are intended mainly for purposes of research and for the training of post-graduate students. It is too early to attempt anything in the nature of a full-fledged teaching university, though from the modest beginnings complete faculties will doubtless develop in due course. Meanwhile they will in themselves be of the greatest service, not only by enabling the practical problems of reconstruction to be systematically studied, but by setting a standard and creating an atmosphere.

None the less, it is in the humanities rather than in the sciences that the University of Jerusalem may be expected to make its characteristic contribution to the common stock. Valuable as its research work will doubtless be to the people of Palestine, it is in the field of Semitic studies that it will have exceptional advantages. It is for these that the world at large will naturally look to it. There is no reason to doubt that the first steps have been wisely taken; but it is to be hoped that they will be followed without undue delay by an attempt to provide for those branches of study in which the setting and the inspiration of the university give it unique opportunities.

The Observatory

EXTENDING its influence beyond the confines of the metropolis, the Public Education Association of New York City announces a plan to furnish visiting teachers for some 30 large communities in states east of the Mississippi. The elaboration of an experiment already attended with fruitful results is made possible through the co-operation of the Commonwealth Fund, which has agreed to help finance the system. It is proposed to place 10 teachers in 10 different cities next year, 10 the year following and 10 more the year after that. The only conditions are that the city must never before have had a visiting teacher and must pay one-third of her salary, either through municipal appropriation or through some organization interested in the welfare of the schools.

It is an important function which the visiting teacher performs. She is, in one sense, a link between home and school and her task is to determine why individual children fail to make the progress they ought to make, and then to bring about the necessary adjustments. Much of her work is naturally done in the schoolroom, but not infrequently it involves a careful study of home conditions to the end that some information may be had as to the child's extra school activities, his household environments, his emotional reactions and his use of leisure time, all of which may be contributory, perhaps the dominating, causes of his educational retardation.

Needless to say, the position of visiting teacher is not one to be lightly assigned. It demands a woman of large professional attainments and experience but more than that it demands a woman endowed with more than her share of patience and tact. It is not always easy, especially in districts densely populated with the foreign born, to secure the good will of parents toward a scheme which calls for a certain invasion of the home. Yet without the good will and assistance of the parents the scheme often fails because so much depends on the accuracy with which conditions outside the school walls are appraised. If information is grudgingly given or if the revelation lacks completeness, the task of determining adequate remedial measures becomes, to that extent, the more difficult.

In lending financial support to this visiting teacher movement the Commonwealth Fund is really only continuing its study of ways and means for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. From retardation in school to actual delinquency is generally only a step, so the elimination of the one means at the least the partial elimination of the other. The new work is being carried on under the direction of a group of educators and child welfare experts from many states. Already notice of the plan has gone to superintendents of schools in all cities of more than 2000 population. From the favorable replies to be received there will be made a tentative list of the communities giving the most promise. Final selection will be made only after personal visits, because the object is to establish demonstrations under the most favorable conditions in order that there may be accumulated a body of information and statistics useful to persons engaged in school work in all parts of the country.

New York City has had visiting teachers for nearly 10 years. They were added to the staff because of a feeling that the best efforts of the school were frequently nullified by "undermining influences at work beyond school walls," and because school failures and dissatisfactions often prove to be "symptoms of serious underlying conditions that make or mar foundations of success in after life."

The Toronto school board has before it for consideration a petition from the teachers association for a daily and systematic reading of the Scriptures. In asking the board to take favorable action the teachers call attention to the need of moral and religious instruction. In two other Ontario communities, St. Thomas and London, Bible study has already been officially incorporated into the curriculum. Elaborate safeguards to prevent denominational disagreements have been adopted.

Along similar lines is the announcement of the incorporation in New York City of the Protestant Teachers Association for voluntary religious work in the schools. This organization aims "through Bible instruction and in other ways through school hours to promote the moral and religious welfare of Protestant children." In this effort it says that it has received most cordial co-operation from dignitaries and members of the Catholic Church.

Although the situation is measurably better than it was, Quebec has not yet reached the stage where it supplies each year enough teachers for its Protestant public schools. Of the 90 young women graduated as teachers this week from the normal school affiliated with Macdonald College, 70 have already been accepted by the Montreal Board of School Commissions. This leaves only 20 for the other cities, including Lachine and Quebec. Meanwhile Montreal is none too well off. More than 125 resignations from this year's staff are at hand. Even with the recruits from Macdonald College there will be many vacancies to fill. As usual, the maritime provinces will be asked to supply candidates.

The 400,000 Master Masons of New York State have been asked by the Grand Lodge to interest themselves actively in educational legislation now pending in Congress and the various legislatures. To help them understand the situation the Grand Lodge has issued a bulletin covering the entire subject and calling attention to the inequalities of opportunity which mark the present school system. Special study is urged of the Towner-Sterling Bill, which was unanimously approved by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in Louisville a few weeks ago.

The same week that Dean Lewis makes a special effort to prove that training for the productive or technical side of farming is still the dominant note of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas announces a new course which it has labeled agricultural administration. This course is designed primarily for those who are interested in the business and social side of country life. The students who take it will be qualified to become business farmers or stockmen, specialists in marketing, extension workers, agricultural statisticians, rural social workers, teachers of rural economics and rural sociology and business men in the enterprises usually found in the typical farming community.

The Art School and Native Talent

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence)—"It is the art school with its learning and theories which destroys native talent and tells the budding artist to reproduce instead of create, and to put in the place of innate knowledge external appearance. The artist must express what he knows, not what he sees."

So said Professor Buszek to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called upon the busy director in his School of Applied Art at Warsaw. Professor Buszek has spent many years in Paris and other art centers studying the methods of the old artists, and he has come to the conclusion that the ordinary human being is in most cases intuitively an artist until school and teaching destroy his natural gift, and in place of the spontaneous expression of his original talent burden him with a cumbersome apparatus of theory and rules.

The old artists, on the other hand, treated their students like mechanics' apprentices. Their pupils learned and at the same time worked at their trade together with their master till their time was finished, when they left the studio as finished artists.

Mr. Buszek takes young boys and girls in the same way, and gives them materials and tools and bids them use their own natural intuition and imagination. He allows them to make their own experiments and learn by their own mistakes. The results are astonishing. In the course of a few months they produce works of beauty and originality, and it is enough to look at the bright, eager faces of the young students to see with what pleasure they devote themselves to their art.

An exhibition held in Warsaw a short time ago confirmed the soundness of Mr. Buszek's methods. The school in Warsaw has existed only six months, yet not only the quality but the quantity of production is amazing. What is most striking is the evident independence and individuality of the work. There is no copying or imitation. Every article has its own character and style. Mr. Buszek's specialty is the making of batyks, which, originally introduced into Europe from Java, he has adopted and made his own. In Cracow, where Mr. Buszek established his first school, the tools necessary for the craft are made by a Polish mechanic, whose name has become so well known that from all countries orders flow to him.

The Polish people undoubtedly have a natural aptitude for the applied arts. This is evidenced in the beautiful original and varied peasant industries, so that the batyk art has found a second home in Poland. It is put to manifold use, such, for instance, as in the ornamentation of vessels, materials, and so on, and it compares with Japanese lacquer work of the best description.

Mr. Buszek contemplates further developments of his schools in other towns of Poland, and doubtless their productions will find a market in Europe and America.

The Continuation School and Who Benefits by It

Q. Who benefits by continuation school education?

A. First, those for whom it was established, the boys and girls in employment between 14 and 16 years of age.

Q. What benefits do they derive?

A. Their general education is continued; their earning capacity is increased; their use of leisure time is improved; their ambition is frequently aroused to continue self-improving study beyond the compulsory stage.

Q. Do any other persons benefit from continuation school education?

A. Yes; the parents, brothers, and sisters of the boy or girl most certainly benefit educationally, financially, socially, and morally, when the youth benefits.

Q. Do the local community, state and nation benefit?

A. Most certainly; when the standard of general intelligence, financial condition, and morals is bettered, we have better neighbors, better citizens, and better equipped political leaders. The result is a greater American democracy.

Q. Does the employer benefit?

A. Yes. The employer wants an open-minded, intelligent employee who is a good citizen, and morally sound. This, more than anything else, is what the continuation school aims to develop. The employer also benefits from the semi-technical training which is given the employee, making him a generally useful person in the business or industrial environment.

Q. Does the employer recognize the value of continuation school education?

A. Yes, many freely express their appreciation of its value and co-operate closely. Over 75 per cent of the boys and girls are paid for their time in school.

Q. Do the young people themselves recognize the value of this education?

A. Yes; some of them remain in school voluntarily, even after they reach the age of 16; most of them express their satisfaction freely while in school and after leaving.—From a bulletin issued by the Chicago Board of Education.

A Plea for a College Course in Manners

Much is being written today about the American college—what it should and should not teach; what kind of persons its graduates ought and ought not to be. Never has there been a time perhaps when the subject of education has been more discussed. Yet strangely enough, nobody seems to have brought up in this connection the topic of manners—yes, manners. Of course, no one tries to maintain that manners are unimportant. Everyone grants good manners should have been acquired before a boy or girl enters college.

But anyone at all acquainted with colleges knows good manners have not been acquired by all freshmen, and worse still, are not possessed by all college graduates.

The questions naturally arise: Will boys and girls with little or no social training continue to go to college? Is their ignorance of certain accepted customs a handicap? If so, is the college under any obligation to help them remove this handicap?

More and more college students include those who—through no fault of their own or their parents—have had no way of becoming familiar with many of the so-called amenities of life, the little aids that are so small, yet help so much. College statistics bear me out, I think, in stating that this class of students is increasing and bids fair to continue to increase. Men and women who have had few educational advantages themselves are eager for their children to enjoy what they lack.

Undergraduates, unversed in ordinary recognized usages, are from the start handicapped. In their academic work and in athletics they may excel, but they are barred out from many valuable as well as pleasant events if they are ill-bred—even though their ill-breeding is not their own or their parents' fault. To be specific, uncouth, disagreeable table manners may be the cause of a student's missing opportunities to come in close contact with other students and their families, with interesting faculty members and with outside guests. This is deplorable, but it is true. Yet who ever corrects a college student's table manners? His morals, yes—but his table manners, no.

A student's innocent ignorance of the little courtesies commonly paid to those to whom deference is due—such as remaining standing until such persons are seated, to mention a very minor one—is a handicap. One of the most remarkable undergraduate short stories I have ever read, a brilliant story revealing real depth of character, was written by a boy whose manners set me on edge. One of my own classmates, a girl I knew and admired, was a girl for whose manners one felt like constantly apologizing.

There are boys and girls in college—splendid young people too—whose unintentional rudeness to fellow students and faculty members is appalling. I do not mean to belittle mental ability and character, or to exalt mere externals, but I do firmly believe it is harder for true mental and moral worth to penetrate bad than good manners. Some great men may have been crude, but they were great in spite of, not because of, their crudeness.

Once out of college the graduate may seek a position. Can anyone deny manners to be of significance here? Unless one has poise, and knows how to conduct himself according to accepted social standards, he will find difficulty in obtaining employment as private secretary, teacher, reporter, or office boy even. The world demands good breeding of its college-educated workers.

Since college students as undergraduates and later as graduates are obviously handicapped if they are deficient—as many are—in the matter of manners, ought not the colleges to devote some attention to this question? Surely a young person entering college should have the best the institution can give, and he is not receiving it if he is allowed to leave without having been instructed in the simple rules which well-bred people observe. Perhaps he ought to learn these for himself, and by himself, but he does not always do so. When he does not, the college may lament, but it seldom acts. Surely it is its duty to help the student learn these social rules in order that he may use them as a glass through which his real worth and character may shine.

C. V.

THE HOME FORUM

An Apple Orchard Revelation

TO a tree lover a tree may be racial—a maple, a poplar, or an oak—until he has made its acquaintance. As a person who has once been introduced ceases to seem merely an Englishman, a Frenchman, or an American, so a tree upon closer association becomes to us an individual. There are latent possibilities of future friendship in these contacts with new individuals that thrill the lover of nature as individual men or women attract the humanitarian. Rich and happy is the man who has in his heart the gift of feeling, to discern the link between nature and humanity, so that the magic door unlocks for him, disclosing the inner meaning of both.

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There is in friendship for a tree something resembling one's relation to a friend who has remained simple in nature; rooted deeply, while growing upward and outward in his sympathies, but never driven from his fundamental integrity by winds of chance. We must go out to a tree. The tree does not intrude upon us. When we have opened the door and timidly ventured forth from our prison houses of self the tree receives us generously. We feel its beneficent influence enfolding us. To feel the rough bark is sometimes more consoling than a handclasp. There is in the sunlight sifted through green leaves a tonic quality more bracing than the tearful sympathy of human friends. To be with a friendly tree is not solitude; it is communion, a sweet and beautiful symbol of a greater harmony that we hope to reach when friendship has reached to understanding.

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In our friendship for a tree we like to think that there is a quality of mutual need and helpfulness. There are some trees which really are better and stronger because of the persons who minister to them. An apple orchard has this dependence upon humanity. How pitiable and decadent becomes an orchard deserted by humankind. The dead branches have remained, grass and weeds have grown about the foot of the trees and deprived the roots of their share of moisture. The trees have become like deserted orphans, waiting for some human being moved by motives of pity or thrift to come to the rescue.

One of the most delightful revelations came to me in an apple orchard, in the month of April. The orchard was seeping and clammy, a rather melancholy place, for the season was cold. Nevertheless there was a strange breath of something secret and intangible stirring. Tree lovers have a sense that tells them when sap is about to stir from its lethargy. It is like that moment when the tide is ready to turn. In the orchard it was tree-trimming time, when the trees need the paternal aid of man, the saw and the pruning knife. The ring of the saw when the work had started was a pleasant sound.

Then after a little something happened. The whole orchard was suddenly as fragrant of apple blossoms as though the month were June. Everywhere in the midst of that gray and soaking orchard was the evidence of things not seen but hoped for. By the cutting away of dead branches spring was leaping into the open. Fragrance so warm and full of tender promises that it wrapped us all around filled our hearts with song and joy right in the midst of gloom. How often that message comes to us when we are winter bound, that spring is near, even as the escaping fragrance of the sap told us that blossom time was on the way.

Courtesy of Ferargil Galleries

"An Island Harbor," From Painting by Eric Hudson

The Pasture Pond

By the pasture pond alone
I'll call the landscape all my own,
Be the lord of all I see
From water fly to topmost tree,
And on these riches gloat this day
Till the blue mist warns away.

Here's no malice that could wither
Joy's blown flower, nor dare come hither;
No hot hurry such as drives
Men through their unsolaced lives;
Here like bees I cannot fare
A span but find some honey there.

The small birds and great as well
In these trees and closes dwell,
And there they never grudge nor brawl
For nature gives enough for all;
Crows don't care what starling delves
Among the mole-heaps like themselves . . .

From the meadows smooth and still,
Where the peewits feed their fill
And into swirling rings upfly
With white breasts dazzling on the eye,
To the pool itself I come
And in like rapture am struck dumb:

For if fields and air are free
The water's double liberty,
Where milch cows dewlap-deep may wade
Or hernshaw ply his angling trade—
Else, what but vision dares intrude
That many-peopled solitude?

—Edmund Blunden.

The Poet as Prophet

Every original language near to its source is in itself the chaos of a cyclic poem: the copiousness of lexicography and the distinctions of grammar are the works of a later age, and are merely the catalogue and the form of the creations of poetry.

But poets, or those who imagine and express this indestructible order, are not only the authors of language and of music, of the dance, and architecture, and statuary, and painting: they are the institutors of laws, and the founders of civil society, and the inventors of the arts of life, and the teachers, who draw into a certain propinquity with the beautiful and the true, that partial apprehension of the agencies of the invisible world which is called religion. . . . Not that I assert poets to be prophets in the gross sense of the word, or that they can foretell the form as surely as they foreknow the spirit of events: such is the pretense of superstition, which would make poetry an attribute of prophecy rather than prophecy an attribute of poetry. A poet participates in the eternal, the infinite, and the one; as far as relates to his conceptions, time and place and number are not. The grammatical forms which express the moods of time, and the difference of persons, and the distinction of place, are convertible with respect to the highest poetry without injuring it as poetry; and the choruses of Æschylus, and the book of Job, and Dante's Paradise, would afford, more than any other writings, examples of this fact.—Shelley.

Tramping Toward Didling

There and then, standing by the quarry against a hazel bush while the wind shook the raindrops in heavy showers off the full-leaved beech trees, we resolved to set out for Didling. We climbed the steep chalk path, and at the summit turned westward by the turf road. The clouds lay close above us, in even and dark lines, like enormous black rafters across the sky. With those clouds above and the tall beech woods on either side, through whose branches we could see, as through little windows, far down into the weald, it was as if we were walking all this day in a great dark room. It was a room full of the wind and the rain, and from it we looked out always at a distant, fairy world. For from under the low clouds we could see, many miles distant, hills where the sun shone.

So we tramped toward Didling. Who has not been enchanted, opening his map, to have come suddenly on such a name; to have seen it, for the first time, when he was already on the road; to have found that it was not many miles away? Didling filled our day. We talked of it. We wondered what manner of place it was. We joked about it. We made such rhymes to it as there were to make, and all day long we drew nearer to it. There was in that name something at once so comical and so romantic, so friendly and so remote, so homelike and yet so elfin, that we could not tire of it. We had never heard of Didling before. But three hours since should have laughed if anyone had spoken of it, saying, "There is no such place, but if there were, what a strange place it must be." . . .

The rain came and went. We bent to its fierceness, and then raised our heads to watch its silver squadrons go sweeping across half a county. The wind dried us as soon as the rain had passed. Far away, now here, now there, we saw the sunlight mingling with the rain, but we walked always under the dark low rafters of the clouds; and at every step we came nearer to Didling that waited to welcome us and to laugh with us.

At midday we sat down to eat on a fallen tree where a road, soft with last year's leaves and black with rain, went steeply down through the woods. And as we ate we heard from that road a voice singing, loudly and triumphantly. It sang "On the Road to Didling," and then lingeringly and softly, as if not willing to leave it, the voice repeated the name "Did-el-ling," and then it took up the song again,

"The old turf road to Didling"

and again, and in the same fond way,

"Did-el-ling,"

"Sometimes you'll spy
Elves dancing by
To the sound of fiddlers fiddling,
fiddling, fiddling . . ."

But how many times the voice repeated the word we could not say, for it fell very low and there was, to us, a long silence before it took up the song again, loudly, but further away than before,

"On the road to Didling,
Didling,
The old turf road to Didling,
Didling
If you hold your ear,
Perhaps you'll hear
Those fairy fiddlers, fiddling,
fiddling."

At that moment the wind suddenly caught the wet tree above us and shook it fiercely, and when it had passed the voice had gone. If there was more to that song we could not hear it, though we listened for a long time.—Charles Vince in "Wayfarers in Arcady."

WHAT a happy holiday ground Eric Hudson's "Island Harbor" would make, where, in seclusion from a rushing world, one could find the rest of entire change; perhaps share in some fisherman's cottage the round of simple living; perhaps venture out with him on his salty search, or on some headland breast the freshening breeze and drifting spray.

Mr. Hudson's paintings are stirring souvenirs of just such days; he has grown fond of the simple, rugged Maine island where his vacation days have lengthened into the full year's round; for now he rarely leaves it. Mr. Hudson has exhibited in the yearly exhibitions from time to time, but it was not until this past winter that he held an exhibition where a comprehensive idea of his work as a whole could be gained.

Mr. Hudson is a man of great modesty and biographical data are difficult to obtain. A training which included instruction in the Paris ateliers, a career of many years of devotion to his art and, in certain quarters, a corresponding growth of appreciation of his unique talent, and a few bits of a personal nature to be gleaned from his friends, are the bald facts. But in the paintings is reflected the story of a man who has gained a rare insight and appreciation of the sea and the men and boats that live by the sea. It is said that any fisherman on Monhegan will lend his boat to Hudson, which is the last word in true appreciation. And he lends their boats to us, in every aspect of the day's work, under every demand of the elements and of man.

Mr. Hudson's color is strong and invigorating. He well deserves being called the legitimate successor of Winslow Homer. The older painter's dramatic sense is wanting, perhaps, in Mr. Hudson's work, and something, too, of his authority; but in genuine love of the sea, its rigors and rewards, its varying hues and shifting moods, and in a technical command of his medium, Mr. Hudson is second to none in deserving such distinguished and distinguishing praise.

Candor

From time to time
I have laid my heart bare before you
And you did not like it.
So I must point out to you
It is my heart, not yours.

My wrongness, perhaps,
Is dearer to me
Than your rightness.

Yet you must not think
That when I disagree with you
I dislike you.
On the contrary:
I love you for having ideas of your own.
I know how you came to have those ideas,
And they are precious to you.

—Christopher Morley, in New York Evening Post.

Criticism

I often fancy that the critical form of modern literature is like the rhetorical one which overlaid ancient literature, and will be regarded as that is, at its true worth in after times. One drop of natural feeling in poetry, or the true statement of a single new fact, is already felt to be of more value than all the critics put together. —Jowett.

On the Heights in Sardinia

The charm of Cagliari is that you are always forgetting it. Every town has the nature of a prison, but none has so many loopholes as Cagliari. With a fine air of modesty it denies its own allurements and continually invites you to look away from it. . . . The dark, viewless streets end abruptly in piazzas and terraces, airy platforms buttressed by the city walls, from whence you look down upon such a semicircle of land and sea that you appear to be peeping over the edge of the world. I know no town which allows itself to be so much invaded by the spirit of the country. To live in it is to live upon a mountainside, perpetually refreshed by the exhilarating environment of space. Its southern base is washed by the sea; on either side stretch the shining levels of lagoons; from the north the green plain of the Campidano sweeps round it like an ample lawn; for the background is the distant amphitheater of hills beyond whose peaks lies the true untamed Sardinia.

The most felicitous of all these fascinating view places is the Bastione San Remy. The old fortifications have been remodeled, so as to form a kind of piazza upon the very roof of the city. The steep wall has been refaced at this southern angle with pillars and colonnades, which give it something the appearance of the façade of a Renaissance palace. A double staircase leads upward beneath a triumphal arch on to a spacious terrace, with a floor as smooth and shining as that of a ballroom. A few rugged stone pines, throwing dark blots of shadow upon the pavement, transform the piazza into a garden; but no garden, except perhaps one of the hanging gardens of Babylon, was ever so pleasantly suspended between earth and heaven. It is a wonderful aerial arbor, where you can sit, and, with a kind of . . . detachment, look down and contemplate upon the world. . . . At sunset, when the stagni lie at your feet . . . and the purple mountains of Iglesias cut out a ragged sky-line against a sheet of flame, the view confronts you with the reckless exaggeration of the drop scene of a theater.

On the Bastione San Remy the life of Cagliari is at its gayest. Throughout the days of summer it flashes and burns like a lake of fire; it is intolerable and deserted. But as soon as the cool evening breezes begin to play, it becomes thronged with people. The children come first, troops of them, for it is their playground. They play their serious games with that arch gravity which is second nature in children of the Latin race. Their childhood has not quite the same freedom and simplicity as that of the children of other races. With a grace that is not altogether artless, they play at the diverting game of being grown up. The little brightly-frocked girls, with their short socks and long brown legs, seem to find in this evening promenade the gaiety and excitement of a dance. . . . There is one moment, however, when they forget their naïve coquetry, and their transparent disingenuity deserts them, it is just at the end of that swift Mediterranean twilight when night rushes up over the rim of the bay. The arc lamps, almost as high over their heads as the moon, begin to glow, flutter a little . . . then at last fill all the piazza with a cold and steady radiance. At once a clear shout of joy goes up from a hundred throats—the very voice of childhood speaking in its own uncorrupted accent. And, since speech is never adequate for the expression of the delight of childhood, a hundred light bodies begin to dance and leap and dart like fireflies among the crowd, until the whole piazza rocks in a momentary fairy riot.—J. E. Crawford Fitch, in "Mediterranean Moods."

The Power to Honor Greatness

When the present very natural reaction has passed away, as it most assuredly will, it will be seen that the reign of Queen Victoria was not only more prosperous than any recorded period of equal length in the history of any country, but was also an age of great men in nearly every field. And it was an age which knew how to honor their greatness. Where are the statesmen today whom men respect as their grandfathers respected Peel, whom men worship as their fathers worshiped Gladstone, to whose genius they look up in dazzled wonder, pride and delight as men once looked up to the mysterious figure of Disraeli? And the same contrast may be seen in other fields.

Where today is the writer who is heard and reverenced as a seer, not by the readers of popular newspapers, but by the leaders of the thought, the science, the art, the public life of the nation—as Tennyson, and George Eliot, Carlyle and Ruskin, were heard and reverenced fifty years ago? Where are the religious leaders who today stir hearts and minds as Newman did in one way during the reign of Victoria, and Maurice and Kingsley in another, Pusey and Liddon in yet another, to say nothing of men like Spurgeon and obscurer teachers of obscurer followers? We may now see the limitations of these men as clearly as their greatness.

But the man who sees greatness is himself a greater man than the man who merely sees limitations. And the followers of such men as these were by no means all fools. Still less were they fools who resorted to Carlyle and Tennyson and George Eliot as oracles of wisdom. On the contrary, they were among the acutest intellects and noblest characters of their day. Where today are the successors either of the oracles or of the pilgrims? Evidently there is loss somewhere. Either we no longer have the great men or we no longer have the will or power to honor greatness. It must be one or the other. And whichever it is, it is clear that the Georgian era will be wise to give itself as yet no airs when talking of the Victorian.—John Bailey, in "Some Political Ideas and Persons."

"There Is Lifting Up"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LADY living in a country home in Illinois once sat watching a flock of crows making for cover before an advancing storm. They were pushing on bravely toward the friendly protection of the trees, when one bird was seen to dip down and strike a lower current of air not so favorable to progress. The halting bird fluttered, and finally went to the ground. Immediately, a companion dropped out of the flock, and, mindless of his own safety, flew to the ground to aid the weak brother. The two birds apparently held a consultation; and the helper-bird evidently encouraged the victim of fear, for soon both were seen to rise from the ground. The companion flew along with the uprising bird, and kept encouraging him until the revived one was soon in the upper currents, and therein was enabled to reach the trees before the storm broke. Apparently the bird had simply risen above fear and failure.

It must have been divine Love that inspired that helper-bird; for Jesus said, in effect, that not even a sparrow shall fall to the ground without the Father's knowledge and aid. The incident surely proved clearly the ever present care and protection of divine Mind, manifested through the bird that loved its neighbor.

The lesson from this simple incident is in the fact that the bird which fell was encouraged to use his own wings. That he had them under his control, and available to lift him above his plight, was proved by the result of his use of the erstwhile helpless wings. The crow needed only to exchange thoughts of fear and helplessness for thoughts of confidence and achievement. Obtaining a better idea of his capabilities, fear was lost; and he arose to victory!

Every mortal has within his thoughts wings unseen to the senses, with which he can rise to higher planes of thinking; and Christian Science teaches how to find and use these wings. It is teaching mankind that the true way of progress is in lifting thought above materiality into the realm of the spiritual and real. This Science teaches all to forsake the temporal and fleeting by a right understanding of the Word of God, as Christ Jesus taught. The students of this Science are learning, maybe slowly, not to remain in the mist, the floods of mortal belief, but to rise above wrong thinking and discord, and to find peace in God; for in matter there is no rest, no peace, no pleasure, that is permanent. All have wings of strength with which to rise; but, alas! how few use them. How many permit their own wings to droop, and ask others to carry them, thus robbing themselves of their own possibilities!

In her teachings, Mrs. Eddy makes it plain that mankind can rise only through knowing God as Love, and by loving one's fellows as taught in Christian Science. The great work of this inspired Leader was to lift human thought above the smoke of time and matter into the realm of true intelligence and Love. For instance, she writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 73): "I endeavored to lift thought above physical personality, or selfhood in matter, to man's spiritual individuality in God,—in the true Mind, where sensible evil is lost in supersensible good. This is the only way whereby the false personality is laid off."

As one gains even a faint glimpse, through the teachings of Christian Science, of the power and presence of God, immortal Mind, which crowneth man—His image—"with lovingkindness and tender mercies," he gains a conviction of having a sure basis for unwavering faith. Liberated in some degree from the trammels of the "old man,"—of mortal personality,—he perceives the grandeur of practical Christianity, and sees that the only way whereby to rise higher is to practice what this Science teaches. He commences to reflect the truth in more kindness to those near and dear; and in obeying the Scriptural injunction, "When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, There is lifting up," he finds joy in encouraging the weak and showing them how to use their own wings.

Studying Christian Science alone will never lift the student. He must do "the works." Concerning this, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260): "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often hampers the trial of one's wings and ensures failure at the outset."

Constant use of one's wings—the understanding of Truth and Love, gained through demonstration—instructs one in wisdom. Only by experience can one grow,—in the same way as in any other line of study. Tests of faith joyfully accepted open the eyes to discern the way of Science; and the aspirant for enduring success then sees the futility of fighting in error, and strives for a more steadfast warfare at a standpoint above error's illusions.

Writing of self-knowledge in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), Mrs. Eddy gives the rule of progress in these simple words: "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1922

EDITORIALS

Reform Leaven in Japan

THE leaven of political reform is working in the Japanese meal. Such leaders as Ozaki find a growing following, and they are as practical as persistent. If the ultra-conservatism of the Orient opposes them, they yet find themselves aided by that very occidental sort of progressiveness, as the world has seen for a half century, which is characteristic of Japan. As a Japanese student at an American university said only the other day, "We have plenty of imperialists and too many gangsters, but they are finding it harder and harder to hang on to their voters." Need it be added that the hope of the peace-loving world lies in this increasing appreciation of genuinely fair-playing governmental methods among the "Yankees of the Pacific"? If there is always danger in militaristic schemes, there is clearly no better way of checking, and of finally eliminating such international hazards, than by what is known as a kind of "boring from within."

With all signs in Dai Nippon pointing along this road of more up-to-date methods in popular control of government, it is particularly fortunate that the military party there should be playing so surprisingly frank a hand. It is exactly such a party as the present-day world has sadly learned to know, a party clamoring for privileges and prestige for its sacrosanct caste quite in the manner of pre-war Prussia. Certainly, too, is it a party nothing if not thoroughgoing, as witness the following incomplete summary of "Mikadoism," as recently set forth by Professor Uyesugi, a recognized spokesman of the extreme Rightists:

> Found the Greater Japan by mobilizing the nation's labor with capital.
>
> Establish a Japan-for-Japanese principle along the line of customary nationalistic tendencies.
>
> Encourage in every way a system of universal conscription.
>
> Abolish the peerage.
>
> Adopt universal suffrage.
>
> Overthrow the democratic form of parliamentarism and substitute centripetal Mikadoism.

Nothing ambiguous here as to ultimate intent, though one remains a little hazy as to that odd joining of "abolish the peerage" while holding fast to "centripetal" monarchism, or of granting universal suffrage with one hand while squelching "the democratic form of parliamentarism" with the other.

If this sort of thing is in man's mind it is a real step forward to get it formally set down in black and white, that whoever runs may read, mark, and digest—with a view to taking appropriate action later. That the leaders of the Kokuminto and Independent groups, both in the Diet and out in the constituencies, have so noted the pronouncement, may safely be taken for granted. It will be especially interesting to learn what the student body in the islands thinks of it, for that student body is probably the one strongest influence for peace in the kingdom; it is certainly the most anti-imperialistic. Ninety per cent of Japan's students are said to be in favor of evacuating Siberia, with nearly as large a proportion in favor of withdrawing from Korea, too.

It may well be asked, in connection with this distinctly open plea for a broadened and deepened "Mikadoism," where stands the Mikado himself, or, for the purpose of the moment's argument, the Regent Hirohito? Day before yesterday the answer would have been that it made no difference at all where he stood, his personal views didn't count; the hereditary ruler, in any final analysis, was just an imperial figurehead. That sort of reply will serve no longer. It is, of course, a fact that the Government is constitutional, but it is also a fact that Japan has become almost as westernized as England in this at least, that the personality of a monarch of wide outlook, of high concept of the good of his people, and of his own duties in that direction, counts as never before. As to the capabilities of the young man who rules today, it is too early to do more than voice the expectations of those who have come into contact with him. Not long since returned from a tour which brought him into close touch with the ways of experienced democratic countries, he is declared very "forward-looking" in his opinions and quite ready to break with not a few of the traditions of the throne. Again to quote that Japanese undergraduate at the American university: "The Regent is due to be heard from before long, and we more than just hope he is going to count for much in our people's struggle to set back the improper connivings of the clans."

THE day may be still distant when absolute perfection can be credited to any administration, in the Old World or the New, but in comparing past conditions in certain parts of South America with what Venezuela, for instance, has accomplished in recent years, it is not too much to say that there has been a vast improvement in regard to both economic and political affairs in that northernmost country of the Southern Hemisphere. Venezuela, under the rule of Castro, was as backward politically as was possible for any land where one man constituted himself the government and brooked no interference. Venezuelans would rather wipe clean the slate that for so many years contained the name of Castro and his henchmen, except for the fact that past mistakes might carry their lesson to the present and the future. At any rate, the régime that came in with the election of Juan Vicente Gomez, and has continued for 13 years, has written a new chapter in the history of that wonderfully rich country. Peace and work are the mottoes inscribed on the banner of Venezuela today, and where lawlessness once reigned in the Republic, order is now supreme.

Venezuela's Political and Economic Progress

Embracing a territory of 365,000 square miles, bounded on the north by the Caribbean, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil, and on the west by Colombia, Venezuela contains within itself a vast storehouse of natural riches, scarcely touched. With little more than 2,500,000 population, there is room in that country for many millions more of those prepared to engage in agriculture and cattle raising. The Orinoco River may be said to monopolize the entire river system of Venezuela. Though not of remarkable length, it is said to have 436 tributaries. The Orinoco flows into the sea through a vast delta which has an area of 7000 square miles.

Mrs. Preston McGoodwin, wife of the American Minister to Venezuela from 1913 to the present year, has assumed the task on her return to the United States of correcting a number of views with regard to the Venezuela of the present day that may be said to have been carried over from the time when Cipriano Castro's name was enough to strike terror into the hearts of law-abiding citizens. In those days it was the most common thing for anyone to be thrown into jail without the slightest provocation, and Mrs. McGoodwin calls especial attention to the fact that today no quieter city exists than the capital, Caracas, and that justice is meted out to high and low alike by the authorities.

That there may be some flaws in the Gomez Administration is hardly to be doubted, but, taken as a whole, Venezuela's Government compares favorably with any other in South America. When, happily for his country, Castro left for Germany in 1908, not a single foreign power was represented in Venezuela. His own people regarded him with utter disfavor, but, tired of an unsettled Government, they rather submitted to his tyrannies on the theory that "Castro is bad, but revolutions are worse." It was against this background that Gomez picked up the mantle of state that Castro had left behind. Scarcely had the dictator's ship left the harbor when great crowds began clamoring beneath the windows of Gomez's house imploring him to take charge of the tottering Government.

Fifty-one revolutions are credited to Venezuela during its varied history, and it was Castro himself who called Gomez from his mountain home to put down the Matos uprising of 1901. But, while Gomez has a fine record as a soldier, he is no less favorably known as a banker and stock raiser. In fact, it is these latter qualifications that stand him in such good stead as President of the Republic.

WATER power is one of the great motive and energizing forces of the world. The race has gone far in the direction of harnessing water to keep its industries going, to light its homes and cities, to keep its throbbing energies in motion. The employment of Niagara to keep in motion wheels of industry many miles from its rushing waters is a remarkable feat. But, after all, it is only an incident in the great campaign to make running water the servant and ally of man. This campaign, however, is only in its beginning. This fact must be apparent to every person who returns to certain parts of the Atlantic or Pacific at the beginning of summer after the winter's absence. Such a person finds, in places, the entire face of his world radically changed. During autumn, winter, and early spring, the ocean has been working prodigiously. Waves and tides have shifted millions of tons of sand. Dunes have been swept away relentlessly. "Leads" have been filled up. In places where deep—or comparatively deep—water formerly made navigation safe and certain, stretches of sand now meet the eye and the keel of the boat.

Vast Energy Going to Waste

It took energy to accomplish such conspicuous results—vast energy, working day and night in the form of current. Before such energy the puny work of man, who has piled up sand and gravel in spots to create or extend islands or beaches, fails utterly. The engineer who hopes to baffle or counteract the restless power of old ocean finds a job beyond his reckoning cut out for him.

This power, for the present, is destructive in its application, or it appears to be destructive from the point of view of the observer. It is a free power, bound possibly only by a roving commission intrusted to it by inscrutable nature for its invisible purposes. But the power is there. It challenges attention. It provokes realization and admiration. It seems to say to man, in the murmuring of the surf: "Harness me. I shall light your cities, turn the wheels of your industry, send you whirling through the three dimensions of space. Harness me!"

Mankind has reached a high degree of civilization, as men fondly believe—at least in its material aspects. But the race has not yet reached a degree of civilization that enables it to utilize the power of the ocean to make life easier, more productive, and more attractive. The harnessing of the oceans is a super-task yet to be accomplished. Men of imagination—an imagination anchored to unalterable facts—have been wrestling with this task for generations. Other thinkers, even more outreaching because better equipped in point of technical achievement, are wrestling with it now.

When the race has applied to its purposes the powers, not only of running waters, but the vastly more potential energies of the oceans, it will have attained to a utilization of the forces of Nature that will be incalculable in its beneficent effects upon society. It may, indeed, be said that at that epoch a coming generation will gaze upon a new earth—if not upon a new heaven.

EXCLUSION of newspaper men from the sessions of the conference of the Powers at The Hague, and the unsuccessful attempt to exclude them from the Peace Palace, and even from the grounds, unavoidably prompts the query as to just what the Powers are planning to do at the meetings that makes them so greatly fear publicity.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S address at Baltimore, on the site of old Ft. Henry, dedicating a memorial to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," may be regarded as the most eloquent of his public speeches delivered since his nomination and election. It was said of Mr. Harding in the early weeks of his campaign following the Chicago convention, that his oratorical efforts hardly measured up to the standards which American critics have set for their statesmen. But if he lacked anything in those earlier days of his more intensive public service and activity, he seems to have found himself as he has succeeded in impressing upon the people his purposes and his sincerity. There are sentences, indeed paragraphs, in the President's Flag Day speech which will, or should, live as long as the song which the occasion commemorated. For instance when he said:

Mr. Harding's Flag Day Address

> It was not in the production of soul-stirring lines, thrilling with martial appeal, it was in the contribution of his great hymn toward creating that sense of national pride and that realization of responsibility for a great adventure in behalf of humanity which became at last the inspiration of union preserved and of nationalism established.

he voiced a sentiment which every loyal citizen of every country can cherish. The sentiment is as applicable to all liberty-loving peoples as to the people of America.

One may be inclined to the conviction that Mr. Harding is at his best in expounding what, for want of another name, may be called inspirational truths. Intensely sympathetic and of keen vision, he intuitively shuns the prosaic, the academic. Such as he are none the less poets even though they do not set their phrases to some measure of their choosing. The President took occasion to quote, in the course of his speech, the words which he said were the "prayer of the poet";

> O thus be it ever, when free men shall stand
> Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,

and in doing so he spoke words which, while expressing the conviction that the appeal had been answered, solemnly counseled an adherence to the standards which have been raised up. He said:

> We need all the inspiration and faith which fired his glowing soul of patriotism. No generation of men has ever come into the world to find its path smoothed or to find its problems solved for it in advance. Solution is the fit price we pay for our great inheritance of liberty and opportunity.

Surely those are words of wise and sincere admonition. It is sometimes not so easy to be patriotic and enthusiastic in the days when the cannon's roar is stilled and the flag hangs listlessly in the summer air as when martial music sounds and all eyes are upon the ranks of marching men. But the duty is for today, as the President says, as much as in that night of terror at Ft. Henry, when genius seemed to guide the trembling hand of the poet and patriot.

IN A statement defending the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, declares that the opposition to returning to a high protective tariff policy is promoted by American importers and merchants who, he claims, are actuated by a desire to make enormous profits on their sales of imported merchandise. He asserts that proofs will be furnished to show that profits ranging as high as 2000 per cent are being made on some imported articles, and while he does not say that these great profits are general, he implies that they are characteristic of the importers of and dealers in foreign goods.

American Merchants Not Profiteers

Senator Calder's statement to the press is evidently made as his defense of the part he has taken in forcing the adoption of amendments to the Fordney bill as passed by the House, greatly increasing the tariff rates on certain articles. It was through his influence that the duties on women's leather gloves and, on the cheaper kinds of women's cotton gloves were increased in some instances more than 300 per cent above the present rates. The widespread protests against these duties from the women of his State evidently alarmed him, as he is a candidate for re-election this year, and he attempts to justify his action by attacking the merchants, who have been telling their customers that higher tariff taxes mean still higher prices for the taxed articles.

The American merchants need no defense against the charge of profiteering. There were undoubtedly cases during the period of war inflation where unusual profits were made on certain kinds of goods classed as luxuries, but as a broad general rule the difference between wholesale and retail prices was everywhere practically the same as before the war. Since the process of deflation began in 1920, there is abundant evidence of a prompt reduction in retail prices corresponding to wholesale costs, and in a great many instances the margin of profit has been materially reduced. Merchants with large stocks of goods bought at the peak of high prices have been forced to sell at a substantial loss, and the many thousands of price-reduction sales advertised in every region of the United States show the extent to which the consumer's reduced purchasing power was met by greatly lowered prices.

Any attempt to put the blame for the higher cost of living that will assuredly result from the high tariff taxes upon the merchants of the United States should fail. There is no monopoly or combination among the hundreds of thousands of shopkeepers that enables them to charge exorbitant prices. The conditions obtaining in the sale of imported goods are exactly the same as in the case of domestic merchandise. Competition among retailers is keen and unrestricted, and each and every merchant tries to increase his sales by selling at the lowest possible price.

TO THOSE senators and representatives in Washington whose eyes and thoughts turn involuntarily toward the home states and districts, it no doubt seems that duty is a hard taskmaster. Now, because they have not accomplished the work laid out for them, they face the probability of being "kept after school." The situation is an unhappy one, no doubt, because this year, especially, there is much to be done in the way of repairing and building political fences. Much has happened since the summer and fall of 1920. The present is an "off year," so called, politically, and the aspiring congressmen, both senators and representatives, the latter of whom all see the end of their present terms approaching, realize that their own campaigns will lack the impulse which a presidential contest would give. And there may be, in addition, the uneasiness so often, felt when a promise has not been fulfilled. The folks at home have a persistent way of inquiring about such matters, and the women voters seem to be not at all considerate when the record is laid open for inspection.

The Plight of Congress

But those who desire to succeed themselves as the representatives of the people no doubt believe satisfactory explanations might be made were it possible for them to meet their constituents face to face. They seem to be convinced that it would be easier to tell the folks at home why the work in Washington has not been done than it will be to remain at the front until the allotted tasks are completed.

Besides this, and perhaps it is a matter of still greater importance, may be the necessity of explaining why some of the work done has been performed in a manner which will scarcely meet approval. Therein lies, possibly, the explanation for the delay in Congress which will make a continuous session probable. The work laid out might all have been finished long ago had the lawmakers been willing to follow the clear mandate of the people who elected them. This they have failed or refused to do, a few seeking to bring about the enactment of measures favored and urged by selfish interests, and which will never receive the approval of the masses. The majority party no doubt realizes that if it is forced by those subservient to the interests to enact a high protective tariff measure, the chances of the party in the forthcoming election will be less seriously affected if the tariff bill is passed late in the year. If it is the purpose eventually to scale down the proposed protective duties, perhaps the party leaders hope to keep the sad news from the contributors to campaign funds until after the prospective assessments have been paid. Wouldn't it be in order for some of the "boys" who are being kept after school to ask the teacher what it is all about?

Editorial Notes

IT IS cheering to find a practical man of politics such as Dr. Walter von Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister, so far departing from the purely utilitarian language of politics as to regale the delegates to Genoa with a quotation from Petrarch. One is reminded of those scholarly Victorian days when a quotation fluttered on the lips of every politician, and the walls of the British Houses of Parliament droned to the resonant meters of Horace and Virgil. In these more democratic days, in Great Britain as in America, literary quotations are usually excluded; perhaps they are considered useless, or, worse still, "highbrow," a condition which the electorate is reputed to abhor. And yet how unconscionably dull and savorless are the modern political discussions! What a relief when a Woodrow Wilson adds some unnecessary literary touches, or a Lloyd George flings in some of his superfluous, sprightly metaphors! There is said to be a movement among the reading public to renew the interest in Victorian writers, so perhaps the names of Dickens, Marryat, Herman Melville and a few more non-"highbrow" authors will eventually be admitted into the conclaves of the politically great.

LITTLE Jamaica has come to the assistance of its big cousin Canada in a really generous manner. It is fairly well known that the mercantile venture of the latter could hardly be described as an outstanding success, at any rate from a commercial point of view. A business firm would regard it as a veritable "white elephant," and this it is to the Dominion Government, although it is gallantly struggling to make the best of a bad matter, regarding it as one of the many problems left by the Great War, which have been, and still are for the matter of that, common to all nations. In a truly fine spirit, the Jamaica Legislature has decided to pay a percentage of the loss of the steamship service between Canada and the West Indian Islands. The loss on the first year's working of this service was $385,000, and of this sum Jamaica has expressed its willingness to pay $25,000 as a free-will offering. Throughout the debate, although Canada came in for a little friendly criticism, the best of good-fellowship was displayed by all the speakers toward their big relation.

THE Presbyterian Church of Canada has taken to the only proper course in regard to prohibition. It does not believe in any halfway measures, but demands from the Government out-and-out, straight prohibition, with no mental reservation whatsoever. In session assembled the Presbyterians protested against any of the devious methods of so-called Government control, by which the governments themselves become agencies through which spirituous liquors can be procured by the weaker brother in our midst, against the wishes of the majority of the people who are in favor of total prohibition. They severely criticized the so-called Moderation League for its advocacy of Government liquor stores. One of the speakers from the Pacific Coast summed up that angle of the situation when he declared: "Government control is one of the most iniquitous and greatest curses that has ever come to British Columbia."